The New-York Times.

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THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Reported Movements of the Rebel Army.

Stuart's Cavalry Massing at Charlottesville.

The Rebels Cross the Rapidan, but Are Driven Back.

Skirmishing at Various Points Along the Line.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 19.

The excitement about the threatened rain by Sreams has subsided. Notwithstanding the statements that the report in the TIMES was a canard, without foundation, it was nevertheless substantially true, and nothing but the prompt action of Gen. PLEASANTON prevented STUART from carrying out his intentions. A detachment of the enemy crossed the Rappahannock near Fredericksburgh, Wednesday night, and the following day, Col. BUTAN, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, captured twenty of the party, including two well-known scouts, MCILVAINE and MCREYNOLDS, of YOUNG'S brigade, one of the brigades stationed at Fredericksburgh, who captured the Third Division Cavalry mail, last September. Yesterday morning a detachment of the enemy crossed Morton's Ford, and drove in the Seventh Michigan pickets, but were subsequently repulsed and forced to recross the river. The *Star* of this evening says: "From parties who arrived here from the front to-day we learn that a rebel advance was anticipated yesterday, and marching orders were issued to nearly all the command. After everything had been packed however, and all was in readiness for a move, the order was countermanded, and things settled themselves to their usual order. There are rumors afloat at the front that the rebel cavalry is massing at Fredericksburgh, preparatory to a move north. Our cavalry, or a portion of it, is also on the move, but it would not be proper to say whither. Firing was heard all along the line yesterday, but this was supposed by many to be merely artillery practice. This morning, however, firing was heard in the direction of Dumfries, and it sounded as though there was some skirmishing going on."

The Second Corps discharged all their pieces this forenoon, cannon and muskets, and perhaps this may account for the report of firing heard at Dumfries.

There are other indications of rebel demonstrations, which are not proper to write at this time.

STUART is massing cavalry at Charlottesville, where he has three brigades, and at Fredericksburgh, where he has two.

The report received at army headquarters that the enemy had effected a crossing at Raccoon Ford, is not correct.

The First Michigan Veteran Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. Brinc, twelve hundred strong, went to the front to-day.

Deserters continue to report daily within the lines. Yesterday, six arrived, including one sergeant; four the day before, and two the day before that, all from the Tenth Louisiana. They had got hold of the President's Proclamation distributed in KILPATRICK'S recent raid. These are the first deserters from that regiment.

Gen. CUSTER has nearly recovered from his recent injuries.

GRACE GREENWOOD is delivering interesting lectures in the army. Last evening she addressed a large audience at *Gen. CALDWELL'S headquarters, Second Corps.*

Much complaint is made by officers, because, while their wives are refused passes to the army, other ladies can obtain these favors to attend balls and other festivities.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the Steamers Havana and George Washington—Military Operations in Louisiana—A State Convention Called—Important Order from Gen. Banks.

The steamer *Havana*, from New-Orleans on the 11th and Havana on the 14th inst., and the steamer *George Washington*, from New-Orleans on the 13th, arrived at this port.

In the fight on Ouachita River, by which Admiral PORTER captured a rebel fort at Harrisonburgh, one of our vessels was struck thirty-three times.

Lieut. WILLIAMS, of the Fourth Wisconsin, had been killed by guerrillas not far from New-Orleans.

The report of the capture of Yazoo, with the Eleventh Illinois Regiment, is repeated via New-Orleans, but is doubtless untrue.

Four days later news from the North had reached New-Orleans via Little Rock, Arkansas, where the telegraph now extends.

The gunboat *Galatea*, from New-York for the West Indies, was spoken on Feb. 26, 100 miles from the Hole-in-the-Wall.

Arrived at New-Orleans, 11th, bark *Clifton*, Boston; brig *Fanny*, do.

Cotton was more animated on the 11th, at 73½c. for Middling.

Sugar and Molasses firm and unchanged.

Exchange unsalable. Gold 63@64.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 12.

There is considerable stir and activity in military matters in this department at present.

Gen. BANKS is on the eve of departure for Western Louisiana. His objective point is probably Alexandria. A fleet of Admiral PORTER'S gunboats has already started for that place. It is expected that rather formidable works of defence will be encountered by the iron-clads, (one of which is the newly launched *Ozark*,) between the mouth of Red River and Alexandria.

As you have been previously advised, Gen. LEE'S cavalry left this city about a week ago; their destination is supposed to be to the westward.

Madisonville, a small town on Lake Ponchartrain, opposite New-Orleans, has been evacuated. It was occupied by our forces under Gen. GROVER on the 13th of January, and extensive fortifications thrown up on the land side. These works were left intact, but add nothing to the strength of the place for the rebels, as it is easily approached by water.

The object sought by occupying the place was to open communication with Baton Rouge. *Gen.* GROVER'S whole force has been ordered to concentrate at the latter place.

The Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment has reinlisted. It will start for home about the 20th inst., on a thirty days' furlough. GILMORE, the celebrated Boston musician, and his band, will go, it is expected, by the same steamer. MANY of our citizens have started a scheme to give Mr. GILMORE a testimonial. The subscriptions are liberal already, and there is every reason to believe that the affair will be creditable as well as acceptable.

It is believed that some sort of an understanding has been entered into between Gens. BANKS and GRANT, by which Western Louisiana and Southern Arkansas are to be cleared of rebel troops.

An order has just been issued by Gen. BANKS to hold an election for delegates to a Constitutional Convention on the 20th.

The Convention meets in New-Orleans on the 6th of April. There are to be 150 delegates, chosen on a white basis, as per census of 1860. New-Orleans will have sixty-three members.

IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. BANKS.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, March 11, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35.—1. An election will be held on Monday, the 28th day of March, at 9 o'clock A. M., in each of the election precincts established by law in this State, for the choice of delegates to a convention to be held for the revision and amendment of the Constitution of Louisiana.

2. The several parishes shall be entitled to elect the number of delegates herein assigned to each upon the basis of white population exhibited by the census of 1860, to be chosen in each parish on one ticket by the qualified voters of the parish, except in the Parish of New-Orleans, in which parish the election shall be held in the several Representative districts established by law, for the number of delegates herein assigned to each district, to be chosen on one ticket, by the qualified voters of the district, as follows:

[Then, after stating the representation in detail, the order proceeds:]

3. Any parish not now within the lines of the army shall be entitled to elect delegates as herein specified, at any time before the dissolution of the convention, should such parish be brought within the lines of the army.

4. Every free white male, twenty-one years of age, who has been a resident of the State twelve months, and six months in the parish in which he offers to vote, who is a citizen of the United States, and who shall have taken the oath prescribed by the President in his proclamation of the 8th December, 1863, shall have the right to vote in the election of delegates.

5. Citizens of the State who have been expelled from their homes by the public enemy on account of their devotion to the Union, and who would be qualified voters in the parishes to which they belong, will be allowed to vote for delegates in the election precincts in which for the time being they may reside.

6. Citizens of the State who have volunteered for the defence of the country in the army or navy, and who are otherwise qualified voters, will be allowed to vote in the election precincts in which they may be found on the day of election.

7. The Commissioners of Election appointed to superintend the polls at the election of State officers, Feb. 22, 1864, are authorized and directed, in the absence of other orders, to fulfill and discharge all the duties of Commissioners of Election in their respective precincts, for this election.

8. The Commissioners of Election, at any election precinct, are authorized to administer the oath of allegiance, as prescribed by the President, to any person otherwise qualified to vote, and to register the name of such voter in New-Orleans where a register is required, or to receive it in other Parishes where no register is required, at any time before the polls are closed on the day of election.

9. The Commissioners in the several parishes will make prompt returns of the votes given to the Sheriff of the parish, as provided by law, or in his absence to the Provost-Marshal, who will immediately return the same to the Secretary of State in the same manner and form as for members of the General Assembly.

10. The Sheriffs of the several Parishes, and in their absence the Provost-Marshals will take especial care that the polls are properly opened, and that suitable Judges of Election and other officers are appointed. It is desirable that all persons properly qualified shall vote, but it is more important that the integrity of the election shall not be vitiated by illegal or fraudulent acts.

11. The Delegates duly elected to the convention shall meet at Liberty Hall, Executive Building, in the City of New-Orleans, at 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 6th day of April, 1864. In case any vacancy occurs by resignation or death after the organization of the convention, a writ of election shall be issued by the convention to fill the vacancy.

By command of Major-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Prisoners Frozen or Starved to death by the Rebels—Order by Gen. Peck.

NEWBERN, Monday, March 14.

This is the day the enemy were to be in possession of Newbern, according to their expectations, it being the second anniversary of its capture. With the exception of a slight skirmish between the enemy and the Third New-York Cavalry, there has been no collision as yet.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* says that out of the recent party of Yankee prisoners in transit from Richmond to Americus, Ga., two froze to death in the cars between Weldon and Raleigh, twelve were so severely frozen that they had to be left in the hospital at Raleigh, and thirty-one escaped from one of the box cars between Branchville and Augusta.

A released Union officer from Richmond, who has arrived in Newbern, thinks a lack of food instead of frost was the cause of the above-mentioned deaths.

For the information of persons in the North who experience so much difficulty in getting letters to their friends, who are officers in the North Carolina Union Regiments, it should be understood that there are two white regiments of infantry known as the First North Carolina, and two known as the Second North Carolina, two of these regiments are in East Tennessee and two in East North Carolina. These numbers also represent each branch of the service, cavalry, infantry and artillery, white and black, which with those of the same number in East Tennessee, will make fifteen regiments known as the First and Second North Carolina, of both colors. There are also white and black regiments, known as the Third North Carolina Regiments, in Western and Eastern North Carolina, consisting of each branch of the service. When these various regiments, white and black, now arranging under these numbers, are all full, there will be twenty-seven Union regiments, known as the First, Second and Third, which are located in four different States—Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia and South Carolina. In addressing letters to these regiments the branch of service should be stated, their locality, and the name of the commanding officer.

The hanging of the fifty-one Union soldiers at Kinston, belonging to the Second North Carolina white regiment, and the reported hanging of several companies of the Second North Carolina white regiment in Western North Carolina, recently captured by the rebels, has given a fresh start to the enlistment of conscript deserters, who are eager for an opportunity to avenge these atrocities.

The following orders have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY AND DEPT. OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEWBERN, N. C., March 12, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 33.—Complaint having been made that colored employes of the several staff departments have been enticed away by civilians through the offer of higher rates of pay, and that the same practice impedes the success of recruiting agents, all persons in this district are prohibited from employing blacks at higher wages than those fixed by the Government.

By command of Major-Gen. PECK.
Official. BENJ. B. FOSTER, A. A. G.
JAS. MCEVOY, Acting Aid-de-Camp.

Havana and the West Indies.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

By the arrival at this port of the steamer *Havana*, we have intelligence from Havana to the 14th inst.

The local news is not of special interest, and there is nothing later from Mexico.

The *Siglo* is actively urging that more attention be paid in Cuba to the culture of cotton.

The English brigantine *Collen* had been wrecked at Pajonal. The Captain and eight of the crew were saved.

Amusements in Havana, since the departure of the opera troupe, consist of circus performances and stereoscopic views.

The Hamburg Consulate at Trinidad has been suppressed.

A new church has been commenced at Trinidad, to be a copy of the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Philadelphia. There have been collected for the building fund $117,000, of which $20,000 is the gift of one wealthy Cuban.

FROM SAN DOMINGO.

The steamer *Europa* has arrived at Havana, with news from San Domingo to the 7th inst.

The Spanish steamer *Isabel la Catolica* had arrived at San Domingo with further reinforcements for the royalists, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Don CARLOS PARAMON, who was Commander of the contingent of Spanish forces, allied with the French in the Cochin China expedition.

Further adhesions to the Spanish rule in San Domingo are reported.

On the 6th the Spanish troops surprised a native camp at Hato Mayor, and captured some of the "rebels," putting the others to flight.

GEN. STEELE'S DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Price Again in the Field—What He is Going to Do—The Union Men of Texas—Prospect of a Speedy Movement.

FORT SMITH, ARK., Saturday, March 19.

"*Old Pap Price*" has again assumed command of the Department of Arkansas, and tells his demoralized ragamuffin rebels that he will soon lead them against their cowardly boasting foes, and that they must retrieve their reverses, reoccupy the territory they have lost, and establish the perpetuity of their Government.

The Union men of Texas are concentrating in anticipation of speedy protection from Gen. HERRON and the column moving from this direction.

It has been decided that the Army of the Frontier shall remain under Gen. THAYER, which leaves Gen. BLUNT without a command.

All is quiet in the Indian country.

ARKANSAS ELECTION.

Dispatch from Gen. Gantt—A Gratifying Result—Fifteen Thousand Votes Registered.

The following dispatch was received in this City yesterday:

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Saturday, March 19.

To Gen. W. K. Strong and William H. Lee, Esq., New-York:

About fifteen thousand votes registered. About ten thousand votes polled. Our triumph complete; a Free Constitution adopted, and Gov. HUNTER and the whole State ticket elected.

Legislature meets in April.

We are once again free. E. W. GANTT.

DISPATCH FROM FORT SMITH.

FORT SMITH, Saturday, March 19.

The Arkansas election closed last night, having continued three days, under the old *viva voce* system. All the counties north and about twenty south of the Arkansas River have voted. From ten to fifteen thousand votes are expected.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

The Rebels in Large Force—Miscellaneous Items.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 19.

The *Commercial*, of this city, has a special dispatch from Chattanooga, which says:

The rebels are in large force on our front, but make no demonstrations.

Thirty-five Federal prisoners escaped from the Columbus, S. C., prison on Wednesday.

A dispatch from Meridian, Miss., says that Gen. SHERMAN has gone down the Mississippi with his troops, evidently for the Red River.

Gen. HINDMAN has resigned the command of his rebel corps, and Gen. HOOD takes command in his place.

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE takes command of the Department of Southwestern Virginia.

Considerable excitement prevails in Georgia on account of Gov. BROWN'S message. The rebel papers are discussing it with much violence.

The Union prisoners at Columbia very nearly made their escape a few days ago, by "tunnelling" out.

Part of JOHN MORGAN'S command left Decatur a week ago.

Gen. PRICE has issued an order dated Longwood, Ark., March 3, resuming command of the Department of Arkansas.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Affairs at Natchez—Union Prisoners at Shreveport—Operations of the Guerrillas.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 19.

Natchez advices of the 12th inst., say that Gen. TUTTLE has been assigned to the command of that post.

Six hundred Federal prisoners are still confined near Shreveport, La. They comprise the crews of the gunboats captured at Sabine Pass, and a portion of Gen. DAVIS' command, captured by JOHN MORGAN. About one hundred escaped during the latter part of February, twelve of whom have arrived here.

Guerrillas have again visited Lake Providence, and are committing shocking barbarities on the negroes and Union people.

FROM OHIO.

The Veteran Regiments in Ohio Ordered to the Army of the Potomac—Ohio Short of Her Quota under Last Call 28,000.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 19.

Dispatches from Columbus say that all the veteran regiments in Ohio belonging to the Department of the South have been ordered to the Army of the Potomac.

Under the last call for troops Ohio is short 28,000 men.

The War in Kentucky.

THE REBEL CONSPIRACY IN THE STATE—DEATH OF A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, March 19.

The *Journal* editorially says of the conspiracy in Kentucky to turn the State over to the Confederates:

"We doubt not that there is some foundation for the rumor," and adds: "We base this opinion on the fact that many of the rebels taken are intensely and passionately anxious for the triumph of the rebellion." It advises the driving of the invading host beyond our borders, as the best means of keeping the rebel sympathizers within the State quiet.

Dr. J. B. FLINT, Professor of Surgery in the Louisville University of Medicine, and a native of Chelsea, Mass., died this morning of apoplexy.

The Fire at Elmira, N. Y.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Saturday, March 19.

By the burning of the new Presbyterian Church, in which the Sanitary Fair Commission were holding their fair last evening, Messrs. TERRY and PICKERING, the contractors of the building, lose $10,000.

The money that had been taken at the fair was saved.

A boy by the name of FREDDY HAZE perished from suffocation, and his body has since been taken out of the ruins.

The following persons were injured:

M. M. CONVERSE, an old gentleman, aged 70 years, seriously.

Mr. HENRY COVELL, seriously.

CLARK INGRAHAM, slightly.

S. S. HAMLIN, slightly.

But few of the articles in the fair were saved.

The building was full of ladies and children when the fire broke out, and it is a wonder the loss of life was not more serious.

The building was valued at $35,000, and insured for $10,000.

FIRE AT VINCENNES.

VINCENNES, Ind., Saturday, March 19.

MCKENNEY & GRAY'S foundry and machine shop was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $10,000. No insurance.

Appointment of Dr. Swinburne as Health Officer of the Port of New-York.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 19.

The appointment of Dr. JOHN SWINBURNE, of this city, to be Health Officer at the Port of New-York, in place of Dr. GUNN, was confirmed by the Senate to-day, and immediately returned to the Governor.

The Cartridge Manufactory Explosion at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday, March 19.

Eight persons have already died from the effects of the injuries they received in the recent cartridge manufactory explosion. Several others are in a critical condition.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 17.

A ROAD TO IDAHO.

A bill is now before the Committee on Roads and Canals, introduced by the Delegate from Idaho, Hon. WILLIAM H. WALLACE, for the construction of a road from Fort Laramie to the new goldmines of Idaho, near the head waters of the Missouri. This road will shorten the route by nearly five hundred miles, as compared with the present traveled road. Efforts are now being made to establish military posts in the portion of Idaho now called Montana, for the protection of prospecting or gold-hunting parties, as the Blackfeet and Crows, who inhabit the Territory, are the most warlike tribes on the continent. Those who are best acquainted with Montana think the richest mines have not yet been discovered.

REDUCTION OF FEES.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in furtherance of his wish to relax the restrictions on trade in the insurrectionary districts, as they come from time to time more completely under the control of the Government, has authorized the reduction of the fees charged on the shipments of merchandise to and of products from the Counties of Accomac, Northampton and Norfolk, Virginia, from five to three per cent., and the abolishment of the system of permits for individual, family and plantation supplies.

TREATMENT OF DESERTERS.

Hereafter, deserters from the rebel army coming within our lines are not to be committed to prison, if they prove to be *bona fide* deserters, but will be discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance, and furnished with transportation North, or employment on the various fortifications. Within a week past, some three or four hundred have been released from the Old Capital Prison, and sent to Philadelphia and New-York.

FOR THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

The supply-steamer *Admiral* will leave the New-York Navy-yard March 26, for Key West, Pensacola and the stations of the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, carrying letters and parcels for naval officers on blockading duty.

THE BODY OF COL. DAHLGREN.

The *Star* says: "We understand that the rebel authorities have signified their intention to give up the remains of Col. DAHLGREN, and it is expected that they will shortly arrive at Fortress Monroe."

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 19.

To-day is devoted to speech-making.

REMARKS OF MR. ARNOLD, OF ILLINOIS.

Mr. ARNOLD, of Illinois, (Union,) addressed the committee on the subject of reconstruction. Freedom is the corner-stone, LINCOLN the architect, and National Unity, without Slavery, and the Constitution the *Magna Charta*, securing liberty as the aim of the Administration.

The fearful error of uniting free and slave States must not be repeated. Mr. ARNOLD discussed first the relations of the rebel States to the National Government; Secondly, the duty of the Executive; and third, the duty of Congress. The status of the rebel States is that of traitors and public enemies, and they may be treated as such. The Executive must govern the country as commander of the army, until Congress provides some other government, or the people themselves organize loyal State governments and are admitted again to the Union.

The President, by the Amnesty Proclamation, invites the cooperation of Congress in restoring national unity. To have unity, the cause of our divisions, Slavery, must be removed. Remove Slavery, and "Yankee Doodle" will again resound through all Dixie land. Mr. ARNOLD replied to Mr. ROLLINS' declaration that Slavery is dead. It is not dead, but in a dying condition, and needs a few more blows from the rail-splitter of Illinois to end its existence. Let us have immediate emancipation, and amend the Constitution prohibiting Slavery forever.

Mr. ARNOLD deprecated divisions among the friends of the loyal cause. With LINCOLN as President, CHASE in the Treasury, and GRANT commanding our armies, success is certain. As to the Presidency, the people have already settled the question. LINCOLN is the choice of the people, because they recognize in him the apostle of liberty.

REMARKS OF MR. WILSON, OF IOWA.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) spoke in support of the proposition heretofore introduced by him to amend the Constitution, by declaring that Slavery, being incompatible with free government, is forever prohibited in the United States, and involuntary servitude shall be permitted only as a punishment of crime, and that Congress have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. It was long the custom, when Slavery made its imperative demands, to appease it by giving it a new lease of life. We were the slaves of the slave power. Slavery, having in its possession the dispensation of patronage, there was a cringing for its favors. It made incessant, unrelenting war on the principles of our Government and the object for which the Constitution was originally framed. Slavery touched and defiled everything, and we had submitted tamely and cowardly, while it was working death on all that is loved and desirable in life. The fact that public opinion is now against Slavery is the result of Slavery overleaping itself. However public opinion may have been formed, thank God it is formed, and is never to be surrendered. We must add strength to public opinion by doing our duty. We may now talk about freedom and write it in our Constitution. He believed such an amendment was desired by the true and loyal people of the country. He argued the propriety and necessity of the measure, asserting that Slavery is incompatible with Republican Government, and that an insulting, reckless, depraved despotism was at war to maintain the revolting doctrine of the right of property in man. We must establish justice on the tomb of Slavery, which is the destroyer and not the promoter of domestic tranquillity. We cannot have peace till we secure liberty to all who are subject to our laws.

REMARKS OF MR. WILDER, OF KANSAS.

Mr. WILDER, of Kansas, (Union,) maintained that this is not a war against insurgents, but against States, and therefore ought to be conducted according to the laws prescribing belligerent rights. He stated his objections to the President's reconstruction plan, and was in favor of the military occupation of the States until the people could safely resume self-government.

The House then, at 3 o'clock, adjourned.

Steamer Missing.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 19.

Considerable anxiety is felt here for the safety of the steamer *Fairbanks*, of the Georgetown and New-York line. She has been out eleven days on a trip from New-York to Georgetown, and other steamers that left New-York since her departure have arrived.

(In reference to the above telegram, we are authentically informed that the steamer *Fairbanks* arrived safely at Alexandria at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday. She had her machinery disabled, and was obliged to make her way under sail; but she was only out eight days, not eleven.—ED. TIMES.]

The Twenty-ninth Connecticut Colored Volunteers.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, March 19.

The Twenty-ninth Connecticut Colored Volunteers, numbering 1,003 men, all told, under Col. WM. BURNHAM, sailed from this port this evening on the steamer *Warrior*, for Annapolis. Great enthusiasm was manifested along the line of march, the soldiers keeping up a continual singing and hurrahing.

Return of the Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 19.

The Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment, from New-Orleans, arrived home to-day on a furlough, having reenlisted. An enthusiastic welcome was given them, including a dinner from the city authorities in Faneuil Hall.

The Second Maine Cavalry.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, March 19.

The steamer *Continental* sailed to-day for New-Orleans, with the ship *Frank Ezell* in tow, each taking a portion of the Second Maine Cavalry.

The Chesapeake Case.

HALIFAX, Saturday, March 19.

The United States revenue cutter *Miami* left here at 9 o'clock this morning for Portland with the steamer *Chesapeake*. Weather fair.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

One Day Later by the City of Baltimore.

DEBATES IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Full Report of the Solicitor-General's Speech Upon the Rebel Cruisers.

THE REBEL VESSELS IN FRANCE.

Arrival of the Archduke Maximilian in Paris.

PROGRESS OF THE DANISH WAR.

Emancipation of the Peasants in Russia.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool the 6th inst., via Queenstown the 7th, arrived yesterday morning. Her news is one day later than that by the *Arabia*.

The Canadian mail steamer *North American*, from Portland on the 20th ult., passed Crookhaven, March 6.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Situation—The English Dead-Lock—The Government and the Confederate Cruisers—No Responsibility—Ships and Guns—Experiments—Seward and Russell—The Conflicting Claims—Criticism of Commanders—Mexico—Christening a Prince—A Royal Show—British Loyalty—Reform Movements.

LONDON, Saturday, March 5, 1864.

The question of peace or war in Europe is still undecided. Trade languishes and prices droop in Manchester. The great Jewish financiers are selling in the city. There is a feeling of apprehension, if not alarm. Austria is massing supplies and beginning to send men to Venetia. Galicia is declared in a state of siege. There are signs of trouble in the Danubian Provinces. Denmark is deliberating on the conference, but will demand a partial evacuation as one of the conditions. The Emperor gives no encouragement to the conference, and he will not speak. Austria has won all the honors of the Danish invasion, such as they are, and the Prussians, irritated at their secondary and humiliating position, are moving for a great naval port on the North Sea. There is a popular movement in Sweden in favor of an alliance with Denmark. Russia is busied in the pacification of Poland.

In England the dead-lock continues, and it is so close that at one division this week, in a full house, on an unimportant question, the Government escaped defeat by a majority of one vote. It is more and more evident that the PALMERSTON administration is at the mercy of COBDEN and BRIGHT. The day they withdraw their support it sinks into a minority. It is probable that Lord DERBY could take the premiership without them, or in spite of them; but what does a man with a million of dollars a year and an earldom want of a premiership? It is said that the Queen has asked him not to take the reins during the existence of the present Parliament, but to wait for the general election and a larger conservative majority.

Last night, just for a change, the Government was attacked in a new quarter. Mr. SHAW LEFEVRE denounced the Ministry for tolerating the Confederate cruisers. He said they were English ships, with English guns, manned by English sailors, fitted out in English ports, coaling from English vessels, and taking refuge in English harbors, yet preying upon the commerce of a friendly Power. They were not men-of-war, but British privateers. They had destroyed 167 vessels, and property to the amount of £3,000,000. Confederate officers in England had been allowed to build or purchase these privateers, which, but for the recognition of the Confederates as belligerents by the British Government would be pirates.

The Solicitor-General replied to this attack, which may have been a mere feint, that accidents would happen in the best regulated establishments. The Government was not responsible for the escape of the *Florida*, *Alabama*, *Georgia* or *Rappahannock*. According to American, as well as English law, the commission of a Power recognized as a belligerent obliterates all past offences. No matter under what circumstances a vessel escapes, when the Confederate flag is hoisted by a commissioned officer of the Confederate Government, there is no going behind that. She is at once entitled to all the rights of a man-of-war.

Mr. LEFEVRE wished the Government to send out a naval expedition and capture the *Alabama*, but the Government does not believe they ought or could do so. The Solicitor-General comforted himself with the fact that both the belligerents were complaining, the one of illicit ships, and the other of recruiting. The complaints balanced each other,—but I cannot see that two wrongs make a right.

Mr. Sam Slick postponed his motion about the island of San Juan, where something has been done derogatory to the honor of England—but there are so many complaints on this score that so small a one is not likely to get much notice. And one of the reasons why our friend J. B. is inclined to patience, is his muddle about the ships and guns. This is a most serious and perplexing one. It cannot be said that one of the English iron-clads is satisfactory. There is a perfect chaos of unsuccessful experiment. Millions have been wasted, until the alarmed Government dares not even experiment. And the case is worse in respect to guns than ships. The Armstrongs are pronounced satisfactory up to the 40-pounders. But what is a 40-pounder against iron-clads? The 110s have failed. The Marquis of Hartington believes that they are on the right track, and that they will be able to make such guns as are needed. But here we are, possibly, on the verge of a great European war, or a war with a perhaps more formidable power than any European combination, experimenting—and while the fortifications of New-York are being furnished with guns which would demolish the *Warrior* at a single shot, the English are making experiments at Shoeburyness.

Well might Col. DUNNE say, as he did in the House the other night, that Earl RUSSELL'S diplomacy only amounted to this—"you may kick us as much as you please, but you can't kick us into a fight." He gave a graphic description of the famous British Lion, sneaking off with his tail between his legs. "Once" said the gallant Colonel, "the roar of the lion made Europe quail, but now the bray of the jackass makes all Europe laugh." The diplomacy of Mr. SEWARD and Earl RUSSELL was effectively contrasted. Whenever the American Secretary of State had any claim to make, or any remonstrance to offer, he said the Americans were ripe for war; Earl RUSSELL, on the other hand, while making demands of foreign Powers, always ended by assuring them that England could not think of fighting whatever they might determine.

I must not forget, however, that the Solicitor-General, in last night's debate, not only denied all responsibility of the Government in the matter of the Confederate cruisers, but very distinctly announced that no claim for damages or reparation would be for a moment admitted. This is the one point to which *the Government is irrevocably committed. Its single* claim upon the support of the Opposition, or the Anti-American party in Parliament, is its rejection of the *Alabama* claims. I ought, perhaps, to add the show of vigor with which it is prosecuting counter claims in the matter of the *Semmes*. These are take to the whale or sops to Cerberus.

News of the opening campaign in America is looked for with an interest far greater than is felt in the operations in Denmark. The Confederate organs are hopeful: but they are also anxious. They begin to criticise President DAVIS. He has the fault of clinging to his favorites. He sustained PEMBERTON until he lost Vicksburgh. He stood by BRAGG until he nearly lost the Southern army. Now he places his trust in JOHNSTON, who has done, his confessed, very little to justify it; who has failed, in fact, in several important positions. It has been the custom here to praise the Southern generals, but it is apparent that many of them have failed. There is no merit in sustaining an incompetent commander. What seems a virtue becomes a fault in this case. The lives of thousands, important military operations, and a great cause may be sacrificed to a personal preference. President LINCOLN has changed his generals pretty often; but even he has sometimes borne too long with incapacity, or its synonyms, ill luck. I cannot see that there can be any obligation to keep an officer in command of an army or a regiment one hour after he has, for any cause, lost the confidence of his soldiers.

You will have abundance of contradictory rumors respecting the movements of the Emperor MAXIMILLIAN. It appears that he has had a slight indisposition at Brussells; but I see no reason to believe that there is any change in his intentions. He is expected at Paris to-day. He will start from Trieste about the end of the month. On his arrival in Mexico, according to present appearances, the last trace of opposition will have vanished, and he will be received with universal acclamations. A foreign legion of ten or twelve thousand men will be organized, as the nucleus of the native Mexican army, and the French will return to Europe covered with glory.

King LEOPOLD, of Belgium, is on a visit to the Queen of England. He comes to stand godfather to the heir of the Prince of Wales. The father of the Princess will not be present at the christening, having important engagements in Denmark. The ceremony takes place on the 10th instant, with the Archbishop of Canterbury, and water from the River Jordan, expressly imported for the purpose, by permission of the Sultan.

On Wednesday the avenues leading to St. James' Palace were blocked up for several hours by a crowd of carriages, filled with ladies in full evening dress, and gentlemen in court dress or uniforms, attending a levée of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who represent Her Majesty. It is a wonderful show to one who is only a spectator, and who can keep out of the crowd and fuss. Choose a commanding corner with a good opera glass, and it is worth seeing. You have all the fun and none of the fuss. Carriage after carriage rolls by, with those wonderful bewigged and powdered coachmen and footmen, resplendent in gold and silver lace, crimson, blue, yellow. The ladies are set in clouds of gauze and lace and glittering with diamonds, with those fair proportions which Mr. HAWTHORNE has so graphically immortalized. The real show is in the streets—in the narrow old palace it is a miserable crush, in which Dukes and Duchesses, Bishops and Generals, crowd and pant, and fight and faint, as in the lobbies of a theatre on boxing night.

And all for a sight of royalty, and to have one's name with a crowd of five hundred more in the Court Column of next day's newspapers. Well, it is a part of the system, necessary, no doubt, to keep the body politic in order. People laugh at it, satirize it, ridicule it all, but I believe they all enjoy it. I doubt if there is a born Briton on these islands who would not feel happy enough to go out of his skin if he were spoken to by the Prince of Wales. It is an honor he feels from the top of his shining hat to the bottom of his well-blacked boots. He feels it thrilling in every pore; it is a present joy and a happy memory. Who could have the heart to deprive people of so much happiness, and who will say that the enjoyments of loyalty are dearly purchased?

The effort to extend the right, or privilege, of suffrage, meets with little success. The motion to allow ten-pound householders in counties to vote, as well as those in boroughs, failed. In a system of restricted suffrage, you must draw the line somewhere. Why a man paying rates on ten pounds rental should be better able to take a part in the government of the country, than one who pays nine pounds, it might not be easy to show; or why the rural should not have the same privilege as the urban population, it would be hard to say; but the whole system is mixed, illogical and unsatisfactory. Reform sets in other directions. Sanitary reform has reduced the *mortality of the army from 17% to 9 in 1,000. The* Government has taken the strong measure of forbidding soldiers to enter certain notorious streets at Woolwich, and placed sentries to enforce the order. It has also sent a certain number of women to a lock hospital at the expense of the War Department.

The system of Government appointments to nearly all posts has been changed. These appointments are open to competition examinations. The young man who can answer the greatest number of questions correctly, or gets the greatest number of marks for his acquirements, gets the highest grade. Every branch of the public service is getting filled with purchased, unaverous, examined fellows, with the one faculty of a good memory. Health, manners, character, aptitude and moral fitness are of necessity ignored, and the result is sure to be the lowering of the service. Nothing could be more partial and superficial than this system of examinations. Every one knows that it is not the best clergyman, lawyer, or physician who can cram best for an examination, and answer questions with most readiness. Not to memory the most important faculty of the mind. Physical and moral requisites are as important as intellectual, and the whole system will require to be remodeled.

Capital punishment and the treatment of criminals are prominent subjects before Parliament and the public. There is a strong agitation in favor of the American system of private executions, while many would abolish them altogether. The treatment of crime is in the same chaotic and experimental conditions as the military and naval departments. In fact, for such an old and settled country, things seem wonderfully unsettled in Church and State, morals and politics.

MONADNOCK.

Alabama Compensations—English Claims—Recognition—Mexico—Plans of the Emperor—The Manassas Conspiracy—The Fenian Fight in Dublin—Confederate Conference and Anxious Inquiries.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1864.

It may be as well to understand that English claims against the National Government are now accumulating to an enormous extent, by way of set-off in case it should ever be necessary to acknowledge a liability for the devastations of the *Alabama*. Every steamer and cargo condemned by the Prize Courts in New-York is made the subject of a claim against the United States Government. The papers relating to these claims now fill twenty bound volumes, and there are enough to make twenty more. So, making claims is a game two can play at, you see; and the one who makes his claim good, will be the one who is able to do it. It is difficult to see how all these matters can be settled peacefully.

There was a period some months ago when three-fourths of the British Cabinet, including two of its strongest members, were in favor of recognition. It needed only some popular movement to justify it. I wrote you at the time that such an event was not improbable. The tide of war turned, and the dangers to the Union cause passed away; but a hostile attitude on a money question, if coupled with some appearance of Southern military success, might bring about such a consummation.

There is another view of this matter which it may be well to consider. According to our information, all organized opposition to the French in Mexico is at an end, JUAREZ himself has virtually, if not formally, given his adhesion to the Imperial régime. The Mexican prisoners of war in France have all done so, and will return in the suite of the new Emperor, ready to serve his cause. Does the American Government frankly accept the new Government of Mexico? Is the Monroe doctrine quietly buried in the tomb of the Capulets? If so, and the Washington Government and Congress promptly and unanimously recognize the Empire of Mexico, of course there will be no trouble. But, if this is not done, the first step of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN will be to recognize the independence of the Confederate States, and this recognition will be followed by that of France. It is said and believed here that the sympathies of the Mexican Emperor are with the Richmond Government, and that he is personally favorable to such a

recognition. But what he requires, as a matter of policy, is security for his northern boundary.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, as I have long since said, has set his heart upon the triumph of his Mexican policy, because England deserted him and France opposed. He said not long ago, "This Mexican expedition, for which I am so much blamed, will be considered hereafter the most glorious act of my Government." A Great Western tropical empire established by France is no trifle. Then the silver of Mexico will give to France the trade of India and China, where silver is more sought for than gold. Beside, once firmly established in Mexico, French influence would soon triumph over Central and South America, which would become the seat of other empires, allies of France, Latin in race, and Catholic in religion. Mexico might be expected to absorb the Central American States to the Isthmus of Darien. There will then be room for three monarchies or empires in South America beside that of Brazil. The Government at Washington must adapt its policy with a view to the magnificent enterprise of a man who has the broadest views and the highest ambition—a man, moreover, who is thoroughly in earnest, who rides his time, and who believes he has a mission to perform and a destiny to accomplish.

The Emperor NAPOLEON believes that he is watched over by Providence, and is sure that his safety is locked after by an active police. The four conspirators who, with that of MAZZINI, commenced yesterday, were marked when they crossed the frontiers of France, their descriptions telegraphed to Paris, where the police were quite ready for them on their arrival, and were watched night and day until they were arrested, and the instruments of death and proofs of the conspiracy found in their hands. MAZZINI indignantly denied any complicity, and the *Times* believed his truthfulness. Why? Because MAZZINI has been in the most intimate relations with the British Government. But he has once been convicted, by default, of a complicity in a plot against the Emperor, and the proofs alleged in this case are of the strongest character. If in England, he can be demanded of the Government. He probably has been advised to betake himself to a safer locality. It would be dangerous to surrender him, or to refuse to do so, if he were convicted. That he could be, I see little room to doubt. The death of the Emperor was the first blow to be struck in the European revolution for which MAZZINI has so long and zealously labored.

There were some indications that this revelation, or a revolution of some sort, had broken out the other night, in Ireland. Were you ever in the Rotunda? Many of your readers have been, and so have I, on several occasions. I was present one night, with Orangeism and WHALLEY, met to protest against the Pope and the grant to Maynooth; and I was in the Rotunda when the Nationalists of Ireland, under the leadership of The O'DONOGHUE, met in tremendous force to protest against the war which England threatened against America in the matter of the *Trent*. But it seems that there was even a larger meeting the other night to protest against a statue to Prince ALBERT. I don't well see how it could have been larger, for the meeting at which I assisted, by being squeezed, was so full as man could be packed standing up on a single layer. It was so full that if one man in the floor moved, it moved the whole assembly like a great jelly. Still, The O'DONOGHUE said it was the most glorious meeting he ever saw. And so, after a fashion, it turned out to be—for, in the opening of his speech, he no sooner pronounced the words, "My esteemed friend, Mr. SULLIVAN," than the whole house broke into a spontaneous fight; chairman, speakers and priests were driven from the platform, and every man turned to pummeling his next neighbor with a vigor which only an Irish crowd could ever exhibit.

Of the cause of this terrific row, which lasted two hours, and in which, though no lives were lost, thousands must have been "kilt intirely," I cannot get the faintest idea. I have seen The O'DONOGHUE, and he is one of the handsomest and most popular men, and one of the best speakers in Ireland. I am somewhat acquainted with his "esteemed friend, Mr. SULLIVAN," editor of the Dublin *Daily News* and *Nation*, and a pleasant, gentlemanly, and very clever, enthusiastic, and patriotic Irishman I thought him. What he had done to arouse the ire of the "Fenian Brotherhood" they probably know. I do not. But they were in the fight, and seem to have been victorious. The alarming thing to England is that numbers of those combatants were dressed in the United States uniform; but whether they were the advance guard of that Fenian army that is coming, or the rear guard of that great army that has been going, and had somewhat prematurely donned their uniforms on this occasion, I am, like a British Minister, in a fight place, "without information." But, whatever the cause of this tremendous scrimmage, it was the work of a large and organized body of men, animated by a common impulse, and acting in concert; and that alone is sufficient to give some uneasiness, not to say alarm, to the Government.

I ought, perhaps, to mention that confidence in the rebel cause appears to gain here, and will gain until we hear the result of the draft ordered for the 10th proximo. Large operators in New-York are writing to their correspondents in London and Paris, to ascertain for them as accurately as possible the condition and calculations of the Confederates. They have gauged the resources and persistance of the North, and only require to know those of the South, that they may be able to shape their speculations accordingly.

MONADNOCK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH OF THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL ON THE REBEL CRUISERS.

We have already given an abstract of the speech of the Solicitor-General, in the House of Commons, on March 4, in reply to Mr. LAYARD. The following report of the speech is given by the *Times*:

The Solicitor-General said that the Government had formerly been attacked for unduly favoring the Federals, and it was said that, having acted under their dictation, Her Majesty's Government had borne very hardly upon the Confederates. It was now alleged that the Government had not taken sufficient steps to vindicate the law in favor of the Federals and against the Confederates. These counter statements might be left to answer each other, and might be taken as a proof of the neutrality of the Government. It was said that the Government had permitted the escape of four vessels that ought not to have left these ports, and they were also accused of not taking means to repair the mischief thus done. First, with respect to the *Florida*. Before she left the shores of this country, the Government had no sufficient information—no evidence—that she was destined for the Confederate service. She was detained at Nassau, and inquiries were made there by the Consular Court, which acquitted her. That might have been for want of evidence, but in the face of that acquittal the Government could not declare that her equipment was a violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act. Nor was there any reason to suppose that she was manned from this country. There were some Englishmen among her crew, but there was no ground for believing that the greater part of the crew did not belong to the Confederate States. It was therefore impossible for Her Majesty's Government to have stopped the *Florida*, or to treat her now otherwise than the properly commissioned vessel of a belligerent they had recognized. In the case of the *Georgia*, there was no sufficient evidence before she left that she was intended for the Confederate States. The Government, however, has since received information that she was manned in a great measure from Liverpool, and proceedings had been taken against a firm of that town who were charged—he would not say with their rightly or otherwise—with having organized a system of enlisting men for the *Georgia* and other vessels. The case of the *Alabama* was different from those of the *Florida* and the *Georgia*, and also differed from that of the *Alexandra*. The *Alabama* had what might be called an extensively warlike equipment, with sockets for guns. Depositions were made and laid before the law officers of the Crown that the *Alabama* was manned at Liverpool that the agents of the Confederate States at Liverpool enlisted men for her as fighting seamen, and that forty or fifty embarked, some knowing their destination and others being ignorant of it. Now, the law officers of the Crown at that time were of opinion that the *Alabama* ought not to be allowed to leave Liverpool, and in that opinion he (the Solicitor-General) had only to say that he entirely concurred. But the vessel escaped, and he quite agreed with his honorable friend who spoke last that her escape was a misfortune. [Hear, hear.] But at the same time it was not a misfortune for which Her Majesty's Government could fairly be held responsible. At once on the evidence was presented to Government, it was laid before the law officers of the Crown; their opinion was given without delay, and a telegram was immediately sent to Liverpool directing that the vessel should be stopped. She escaped by a race, under pretence that she was going on a trial trip. Her Majesty's Government could not give assurance to other countries that no vessel could possibly escape, or that our laws would not be evaded. [Hear, hear.] All they were bound to do was to bring a fair amount of vigilance to bear in order to prevent violations or evasions of the law. But if it turned out that not merely the *Alabama* had escaped by a ruse, but a number of other vessels—if several steam rams—and to the subject of the steam rams he should not further allude—had been permitted to escape by similar means, so that the American Government could have said to her Majesty's Government: "You are maintaining not a real but a fraudulent neutrality; you are conniving at violations of your laws which are notorious to everybody; you won't put your Foreign Enlistment Act into effect"—then you might have just ground of complaint. But the answer to all their complaints, and to all their claims—and, that there might be no doubt upon the matter, these claims the Government distinctly resisted [hear]—was: "We have fairly and honestly enforced the Foreign Enlistment Act, and have done our best to preserve our neutrality." [Hear, hear.] With respect to the *Kearsarge*, his honorable and learned friend was not correct in saying that she was fitted out in one of her Majesty's dockyards. She was certainly fitted out in the proximity of one of the dockyards. She was bought by agents of the Confederate States, and was equipped at Sheerness, and her Majesty's Government were so much imposed upon as to lend artificers to equip her. But he could say that *neither Her Majesty's Government nor the law officers of the Crown—as secretly was the armament managed—had any information that the vessel was being fitted out for the service of the Confederate States until she escaped.* It was, therefore, unreasonable to blame the Government for not having prevented her departure. The greater part of the men on board were Americans of the purpose for which they were enlisted, and therefore it would have been extremely harsh to have instituted a prosecution against them. [Hear.] But he regretted to say Her Majesty's Government had too much reason to suppose that an officer in their employment was more seriously compromised. They had therefore thought it their duty to institute a prosecution against him which would shortly come before the Queen's Bench, and he need not say it would give Her Majesty's Government great pleasure if that gentleman could prove his innocence. He could not agree with the remark that those ships should be treated as English vessels. *He denied they were English vessels.* They were not officered by British officers. They were Confederate vessels having Confederate commissions; and because some Englishmen had enlisted in them, and some more might have been employed in fitting them up, that was no ground for calling them British vessels. His hon. and learned friend had said, in the first place, that they ought to pursue and capture those ships. *Capture the Alabama! But they should catch her first.* ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) *He would remind his honorable and learned friend that when a vessel was commissioned by a recognized belligerent no inquiry could be made into her previous history.* [Hear, hear.] It had been decided in the American courts that a commission from a recognized belligerent obliterated the past offences of the vessel. Therefore, as they had every reason to suppose that the *Alabama* and the other vessels referred to were public vessels of war, commissioned by a recognized belligerent, *it would not be in accordance with the law of nations to pursue and capture them on account of the original illegality in their proceedings.* [Hear, hear.] *An act of that kind might be construed as no less than an act of war.* But, secondly, his honorable and learned friend had said, "You ought to keep them out of your ports." No doubt there was more to be said for that. *Her Majesty had a right to prohibit the entrance of any vessel into her ports.* But, at the same time, Her Majesty's Government thought that, while preserving neutrality and admitting Federal vessels into our ports, if Confederate vessels or even a limited number of them were to be excluded they would be accused of oppressing the weak and truckling to the strong. [Hear.] On the whole, therefore, it was thought more consistent with a fair neutrality to allow the vessels of both parties to come into our ports. *There might, however, be conduct on the part of the Confederate Government and of those vessels, which would justify Her Majesty's Government in reversing that permission.* His honorable and learned friend next said that they ought to make the attempts to violate the neutrality of this country by using our ports for the building and equipping of vessels-of-war the subject of remonstrance to the Confederate Government. He did not understand his honorable and learned friend to have recommended war. On the contrary, he deprecated any such idea. "Because," as he said, "you do not recognize the Confederates as an independent State, but as a belligerent merely, that is no reason for allowing them to pursue any course of wrong-doing." He (the Solicitor-General) agreed with that opinion. They did not recognize the Confederates as an independent State, and for the simple reason that they were not. They had recognized them as belligerents because they were belligerents. But that was no reason why they should allow wrong to be done to the neutrality of this country. [Hear.] There was, however, some difficulty in approaching the Confederates. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) *It was by no means so easy to make communications to the Confederate Government, nor was the difficulty lightened by their having expelled our Consuls.* [Hear, hear.] *But that was a matter which was under the consideration of the Government, and he believed steps would be very shortly taken for the purpose of conveying to the Confederate Government the remonstrances of this country, and giving them an opportunity of explaining why their agents had acted in the manner described.* [Hear, hear.] Her Majesty's Government trusted they would be able to repudiate the conduct of their agents, and to state that what was done was against their authority. [A laugh from Mr. W. FORSTER.] His honorable friend would not surely advise any stronger measures until they had made their remonstrances. He did not propose to go at length into this question, and he had avoided matters which had been from time to time alluded to in the course of the debate, but which were not directly before the House. He had made a statement which he trusted would in the main be satisfactory to his honorable friends, and he would say, in conclusion, that it had been the most anxious desire of the Attorney-General and himself, as well as of Her Majesty's Government, to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality, under extremely delicate and difficult circumstances, because nothing could be more difficult than to preserve a perfect neutrality between two jealous and exasperated belligerents. [Hear.]

THE GALWAY LINE.

In the House of Commons on March 4, in reply to inquiries, Mr. F. PEEL said that the Galway Company had asked the Government to allow the contract to be suspended until the beginning of June, and they stated that they were carrying on negotiations with certain parties which, if they ended as they hoped, would hold out a prospect of their being able to make arrangements to recommence the service after that time. (A laugh.) They had not stated, however, that they were in communication with any other company, neither was it in their power, under the condition of their subsidy, to enter into any contract for the transfer of their privileges to any other body. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the manner in which the contract had been performed, it had been in operation during a period of six months, and during that time they had omitted four voyages on each side. [Ironical cheers and laughter.] With regard to the eleven voyages which they had performed each way, he found that between Galway and St. John's, which they were bound to perform in six days, the contract time had been exceeded in every instance. [Renewed laughter.] But as between this country and America the contract time had been kept in six instances, and in two out of the five cases in which the time was exceeded the excess was owing to causes for which the company was not responsible. With regard to the return voyages, in nine instances the time allowed was exceeded [hear, hear,] and in two of the nine the excess of time occurred from causes over which the company had no control. With regard to the last question, speaking only from a postal point of view, he did not consider up to the present that the contract could be held to be of much benefit. [Hear, hear.]

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

AUXILIARY SOCIETY ORGANIZED IN LONDON.

From the London Star, March 4.

A meeting of Americans was held at the London Tavern yesterday for the furtherance of the interests of the United States Sanitary Commission. The Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, of New-York, occupied the chair.

The Chairman said he had great pleasure in taking any part in aid of the organization now to be commenced. He hoped it would be the means of materially assisting the great Sanitary Commission of the United States, and that it would take an important share in its benevolent and charitable labors. The object of the meeting, as they no doubt were made aware through the notice that had been circulated, was the establishment of an auxiliary amongst the Americans of the United Kingdom, so that by concentrated efforts they might take part in the charitable work of alleviating the wants and sufferings of their wounded, sick and dying brethren in America. There was no other claim to its bounty and to its services than the misfortune of the recipients, making no distinction between friend and foe in the administration of its aids. It was natural that the Americans of the United Kingdom should feel a deep interest in such a movement, and that they should not alone continue the assistance they had heretofore given as private individuals, but that they should also desire to make a combined effort to swell the contributions in aid of this important and continued need. To establish an organization for the effecting of that combined effort was the object of the meeting.

Mr. HENRY SUSAN, Secretary pro tem., read a letter from Mr. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, of No. 7 Prince's-gate, regretting his inability to attend, but expressing his interest in the cause, and intimating that he had lately sent Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, (one of the commission) a check for a £1,000, to be placed to the credit of its treasurer. Mr. SUSAN also read a letter from Messrs. J. and P. COATS, of Paisley, expressing their high appreciation of the movement, and indorsing a contribution of £250.

Mr. SUSAN moved that an organization of Americans in the United Kingdom, as an auxiliary to the United States Sanitary Commission be established, and that an executive committee be appointed, with power to fill vacancies and add to their number; with power also to elect officers, appoint sub-committees, and to transact all business in aid of the Sanitary Commission. Mr. SUSAN read the following list of distinguished Americans whom he proposed should form portions of the committee:—Mr. Joshua Bates, Mr. E. L. Benson, Dr. J. B. Black, Messrs. B. & G. Brown, George R. Cadwalader, J. C. Coates, Alexander Duncan, Charles F. Dunnel, M. Eoringer, Cyrus W. Field, Osgood Field, R. C. Fisher, Cornelius Grinnell, Robert Hunting, C. M. Sampson, W. Lee, J. R. McCormick, James McHenry, J. Sella Martin, J. S. Morgan, ——Morgan, H. T. Parker, George Peabody, C. K. Sattelier, R. G. Somerby, Henry Starr, Henry Stevens, E. J. Stevens, Russell Sturgis, E. G. Tinker, R. J. Walker, Samuel M. Warren, Judge Welles, Mr. Weston, Enninger; B. F. Babcock, Stewart Brown, Jr., S. B. Gulon, ——James, A. C. E. Stokes, Geo. W. Warren, of Liverpool; Prof. Henry Rogers and Mr. Stoddard, Glasgow; Mr. Van Wart and Goddard, Birmingham; and Mrs. Adams, Miss Adams, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Benzon, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Fanny Kemble, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. James, Mrs. Lampson, Miss Lampson, Mrs. Morse, Miss Morse, Mrs. McHenry, Mrs. Morgan, Miss Morgan, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Sturgis, Mrs. Tinker.

Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, of New-York, seconded the motion.

In answer to a variety of questions and objections as the score that the names of many influential Americans had been omitted from the proposed committee,

The Chairman said that gentlemen would observe that the purpose of that meeting was to take a first step toward an organization that would include all the Americans of the United Kingdom. The first preliminary step was through the public press, by which means attention was called to it; but it was desired that a more impressive mode should be adopted, and the object was that the names of Americans should be collected. No distinction was proposed or suggested, but it was desired that all should send in as many names as could be got. Circulars had been sent round to that effect. The committee proposed was composed of respectable and influential Americans, and it was competent for gentlemen to propose as many more as they thought proper. The committee as proposed may no doubt be incomplete, but the ordinary power was given to make it more complete. All would understand that without a first step, nothing would follow, and that first step they were about taking to-day.

The motion was then put, and agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. C. W. FIELD, it was resolved that Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., Messrs. George Peabody & Co. and Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. be requested to act as bankers, to receive contributions, and forward the same to the United States Sanitary Commission.

Mr. C. W. FIELD announced that Messrs. WHELAN, STARR & Co., of No. 150 Cheapside, London, and Messrs. GUION & Co., of Liverpool, had kindly offered to receive and forward, free of expense, all packages for the Fair to be opened in New-York on the 28th of this month, and for the United States Sanitary Commission.

The meeting then separated.

THE CASE OF THE SAXON.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

From the London Times, March 2.

Among the many cases of seizure or detention of British vessels by Federal cruisers, on suspicion of being engaged in the contraband trade to the ports of the Southern Confederacy, the capture of the *Saxon* has excited an unusual degree of feeling, in consequence of the murder of the mate of that ship by one of the American officers. The correspondence relating to this case has, therefore, been published separately and laid before Parliament. It extends from the 22d of December last to the 25th of February, and from the official letters and depositions of witnesses, a full account of a very melancholy incident of the blockade may be collected.

The *Saxon* was a colonial vessel, owned by Messrs. ANDERSON & Co., of Cape Town. She had been employed in conveying cattle from the West Coast of Africa to Ascension, and on the 20th of October was at Angra Pequina, taking in a cargo of wool. On that day the Federal war steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived at Pequina; and immediately sent a boat's crew on board the *Saxon*, and took possession of her, alleging that the wool she was shipping, had been previously part of the freight of the *Tuscaloosa*, one of the prizes made by the Southern cruiser, the *Alabama*. The crew of the *Saxon* were forwarded to Cape Town, and the vessel itself sent to New-York. It appears from the disposition of the master of the *Saxon*, Capt. SHEPPARD, that he had finished loading his cargo of skins and wool on the 30th of October, and was getting ready to put to sea when the *Vanderbilt* rounded Angra Point, and having anchored off Penguin Island sent an armed boats's crew and two officers on board the *Saxon*. The Master, after a few questions had been asked him, was ordered to produce his papers, which with some reluctance he gave up. The officer said he must take the papers to Capt. BALDWIN, the Commander of the *Vanderbilt*, and would leave orders for a signal to be made to the steamer in case the *Saxon* should attempt to put to sea. Capt. SHEPPARD told him that "papers or no papers," he would sail and carry with him any one left on board. The officer replied "he had better try it, the steamer could go faster than he could." No attempt of the kind was made, and at the moment the *Vanderbilt*'s boat pushed off a second boat from the steamer was approaching the *Saxon*, with another officer and crew. They boarded the vessel, stationed armed men at all the gangways, and drove the *Saxon*'s crew below. Some altercation took place between Capt. SHEPPARD and the officer in charge, terminating in a threat to shoot the master of the *Saxon* if he did not go down quietly. He was finally taken below, and a sentry placed over him. In about ten minutes afterward he heard the report of a pistol, and rushing on deck again, saw the mate, JAMES GRAY, lying dead. He raised the body in his arms, and asked the officer in charge why he had shot the man? He replied: "Poor fellow, I am sorry for him, but I must obey orders." Other witnesses state that the officer said, "He must," not "I must." On this point the evidence is conflicting. The name of the officer is also differently given in different depositions, as Donoghe, and Doneghan. After the fatal occurrence, the *Saxon* was anchored abreast of Penguin Island, and Captain Baldwin, of the *Vanderbilt*, informed the master that his papers were not satisfactory; he was aware that his cargo had been landed by the Confederates and was American property. He therefore made a prize of the *Saxon*, put a crew on board her, and sent her to New-York.

The deposition of HORACE CARREW, a sailor, who saw the shot fired, will be repeated *viva voce* at the trial of the case in Boston, the witness having been dispatched to America to give his evidence. He states that when the mate, GRAY, heard that the master had been ordered below, he went aft to speak to him. As GRAY was going up a short ladder or three steps, leading from the deck to the poop, the officer, DONEGHAN, was standing on the poop, above him, and ordered him to "go down." GRAY looked up, as if not understanding what was meant, and the order was repeated, "Go down, or I'll shoot you." But, the witness states, "he didn't give the mate time to go down or do anything; he spoke so quick it was all done in a moment; there was no attempt to resist or go on; there wasn't time. He put his left hand on GRAY and pushed him. Mr. GRAY fell back, wheeling round to save himself as he fell, and turning his face toward DONEGHAN, who lifted his revolver and shot him, and the poor man fell back dead, and never moved an eye. The bullet had entered above, and a little behind, the left ear, and went downward; he lay right on his back." The rest of the deposition does not bear directly on the death of GRAY, but Earl RUSSELL, in transmitting it to Lord LYONS, observes that CARREW's statement, "in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, has on the face of it evident signs of truthfulness, and throws more light on this unhappy transaction than any of the statements previously in the possession of Her Majesty's Government." Lord LYONS has been instructed to express to the Government of the United States the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, "that, if the facts deposed to are true, the officer who killed the mate of the *Saxon* has been guilty of willful murder, and should be brought to trial without delay." Lord LYONS has been further instructed to apply to the Federal Government for a pecuniary compensation to the widow of Mr. GRAY, and to express the confidence of Her Majesty's Government that full compensation will also be made for the loss the owners have sustained by the seizure of the vessel.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

OUR FINANCES.

From the London Times.

The only sound conclusion on this great question of finance is one which we at length find plainly advocated in the Federal press. The war should be prosecuted to termination, whatever that end may be; and the people in the meantime must consent to be taxed. It is dawning upon the Americans at last that while they have been astonishing Europe, as they believed, by the immensity of their "resources" and the unexampled magnitude of their war, they have simply plunged into that abyss of Old World embarrassment from which it was their proudest boast to be free. They now discern the fact, that since the year 1801, they have unheedingly incurred a national debt which will probably equal in its charges the national debt of England. If they say that they are capable of sustaining this debt, they say no more than the truth. No doubt the thirty millions of America can pay taxes as well as the thirty millions of England, and without greater suffering. But then they must convince themselves of the fact that England and America stand for the future on just the same footing. The mistake they have hitherto made is in supposing that America could do as England has done, and yet remain as America was. They must adopt our system of budgets as well as our system of public stocks, and we can tell them that at present they have made but very little way in the realization of the truth. Their scheme for raising £75,000,000 on foreign and domestic "luxuries" will never answer. Luxuries will never bear so excessive a burden, or yield so exorbitant a contribution. The burden must be more universally distributed, and less reliance must be placed on indirect taxation, and especially on protective tariffs. A revenue of £30,000,000 is not to be raised without an income tax, and an income tax levied for the first time on a people said to be the richest in the world ought to produce considerably more than one-fifteenth part of the whole income required. In short, there is no royal road to ease and comfort in the matter of taxation. The imposts necessary for producing a large revenue cannot be shuffled on to the shoulders of the rich, or juggled into the duties on foreign goods—least of all into those on foreign "luxuries." All classes and all sources must bear their fair share in just proportion. Of course the Americans can accept these conditions if they please. If they mean, indeed, to pay their way according to their new lights, they must needs do so, nor is it for us to say that they will suffer in any thing but pride and privilege by the adoption of the process. As we can endure the burden and yet be prosperous, so may they at least as easily; but to do so they must unlearn the ideas they have hitherto entertained, and teach themselves, as we have done, that debt bear only be paid by taxes, and taxes duly furnished by the patient submission of all classes alike to the hard, though equitable, exactions of necessity.

MCCLELLAN'S REPORT.

From the Army and Navy Journal.

Gen. MCCLELLAN'S dispatches before Yorktown do not at all elevate his military character. He actually was led to believe the whole Confederate army—100,000 strong—was at Yorktown; *item*, that the great battle—"that here is to be fought the great battle that is to decide the existing contest." "Heck. Burt hard! any body the like o' that?" ABRAHAM LINCOLN appears to infinitely greater advantage. His logic is irrefutable. It is very quaint to read the war of words between the President and his General by telegram. MCCLELLAN accepts as a possibility the abandonment of Richmond without a serious struggle; and he gets in such a "stew" before Richmond as to show his head is not well set on. In his agony for reinforcements he calls the President "Your Excellency." He says there "is very little *Union* feeling among the military officers of the Confederates." He firmly believes he will beat the enemy, and he tries hard to make a small gain of PORTER's "one of the handsomest things in the war," and blames poor timid old Attorney STANTON and Mr. LINCOLN for not seeing it. The President throughout really shows some military intelligence. He foresaw far more contingencies, which turned out realities, than his General. His surmises are marked by much shrewdness and penetration. MCCLELLAN breathes despondency and fear of JACKSON from the first, and tales of dying with his army before it was beaten. HALLECK's telegrams are almost as bright with a lurid flame of incompetency as STANTON's. Nothing ever exceeded the fright the Federals, HALLECK and all, were in for the safety of Washington about the latter end of August.

A QUESTION FOR MR. LAIRD.

From the London Times.

Suppose we go to war with the United States for the sake of Mr. LAIRD, his *Alabama*, and his rams, that he may be enabled, by carrying on private war from an English port, to amass a colossal fortune founded on the troubles and the difficulties of his country, who but himself will be the richer for his profits? What honor, what advantage does he offer us, in exchange for a war in which, purely as a matter of business, he has almost involved us? Supposing he succeeds in proving that an Act of Parliament is so carelessly drawn that it fails to hit the very case against which it ought particularly to have been pointed, is that an exploit for which he is entitled to ask us to involve ourselves in a conflict with a kindred nation, and add new horrors to a war which is desolating the whole surface of the western continent?

THE PAMPERO CASE.

This case was resumed in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on Thursday, March 3, on the reclaiming note of the defenders against the interlocutor of Lord OMMEDALE. A long legal argument of a very intricate character took place between the learned counsel and the Bench, and ultimately the further arguments were postponed till March 4.

FRANCE.

ARRIVAL OF MAXIMILIAN IN PARIS.

PARIS, Saturday, March 5.

The Archduke MAXIMILIAN has arrived in Paris by railway, and is on his way to the Tuileries. Prince METTERNICH went to meet him at the frontier.

PARIS, Sunday, March 6.

The Archduke and Archduchess MAXIMILIAN were received on their arrival at the Tuileries last night by the Emperor and Empress.

PARIS, Sunday, March 6.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* of to-day says: "The delay caused by the indisposition of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN will only allow him to remain four or five days at Paris, since, independent of the visit of courtesy which the Archduke has to pay to Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, cousin to Princess CHARLOTTE, the latter has to take leave of her illustrious father, who will remain one month in England. The arrangements for the Archduke's departure from Trieste will be completed on the 15th inst. The Archduke has declared that he will officially receive the Mexican deputation immediately upon his return to Miramar. The deputation will also pass through Vienna, and will also be received by the Emperor of Austria. The Archduke, however, requires that the final acceptance of the crown shall take place in the same chateau of Miramar, which was offered him in the month of October last. The Mexican deputation will this time be accompanied by a certain number of Mexican notables, among whom we may mention M. ARANGOIS, formerly Minister of Finance; M. MUPRY, formerly Mexican Minister at London; Col. FAYO, and several Generals and superior officers made prisoners at the taking of Puebla, who have hastened to give their support to the Government of MAXIMILIAN.

THE TRIAL OF THE ITALIAN CONSPIRATORS.

THEIR CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1864—6 P. M.

The trial of the Italian conspirators was resumed yesterday. The Judges took their seats on the bench at 11¼ o'clock. The court was well attended, though not crowded, and more than one bench was nearly empty. A quarter of an hour was spent in hearing explanations from GRECO, who protested against the "calumnies" uttered against him, and which, he said, "affected his honor." He denied having made IMPERATORI drunk, in order to get him to write the letter intended for MAZZINI. IMPERATORI had written the letter of his own accord, and not under compulsion. Their coming to France was of their free will; it had been resolved upon spontaneously by the four. Obstacles intervened, and time was lost in executing their project. Both he and TRUNCO perceived that IMPERATORI seemed to be drawing back, as well as SCAGLIONI, and that in fact, they could not be counted upon. He only wanted for money to give them and let them go about their business, but it was certain that all four had voluntarily come to Paris to make the attempt.

GRECO spoke in Italian, and the interpreter repeated his words in French to the Court. At half-past eleven the Procureur-General, M. CORDOUX, rose and addressed the Court for the prosecution. He remarked with pleasure on the fact that crimes such as those for which the prisoners were on their trial were foreign to the French character. In this instance, as in the case of ORSINI, Italian hands were those that prepared it, and he dwelt forcibly on the ingratitude of these men, plotting against a sovereign "a high and glorious among all others," whose safety was the guaranty of order, authority, and social peace, and who had done so much for the aggrandizement and independence of Italy. M. CORDOUX went over the whole of the facts already set forth in the bill of indictment. The factions into which Italy was divided had as their chiefs two men. One made no attempt to conceal his aspirations and his hatreds; but, at all events, he was wont to put himself at the head of military adventures, in which he exposed his life like the meanest of his followers. The other occupied himself in directing secret societies, dark councils, and schemes of assassination. He abused the security afforded him in the hospitality of England. He took no part in dangerous enterprises, and it was in safety and at a distance that he sent money, instructions, and arms to the accomplices of his choice. The present plot was conceived by MAZZINI in April last. It was matured, but adjourned, when the Emperor left Paris for Fontainebleau.

In the course of his speech M. CORDOUX, alluding to the address, "M. FLOWAS, Thurloe-square, 35, Brompton, London," said that he had referred to the *London Commercial Directory* to discover the person who was thus placed in correspondence with GRECO. At page 670 he found—and it was in sorrow, he added, that he found it—the name of a member of the English Parliament, who already, in 1857, had been appointed by MAZZINI treasurer to the Tibaldi plot, which was concocted against the life of the Emperor. At that period two letters from MAZZINI had been discovered—one to MASSARENTI, the other to CAMPANELLA, containing these lines:

Mazzini to Massarenti:

If you want money, apply to the *friend of the brewery* who will give it to you. I have given him the order.

Mazzini to Campanella:

The Paris affair is become more than ever desirable and urgent. Ask JAMES for money; I have advised him, and sent it to him.

M. CORDOUX read the article of the *Times* of the 14th, expressing horror of this crime, and declaring that the moment was come for MAZZINI to disavow all connection with these conspirators, and that, if he did not, it was for the interest of Great Britain to see that her hospitality was no longer given to one who continued to abuse it. He also read MAZZINI's letter, published the following day in the *Times*, denying all complicity in the crime. This disclaimer, did not, however, convince him, and, indeed, the whole of his reasoning was directed to show that MAZZINI was the concocter of it.

After a speech, which lasted nearly an hour and a half, he called upon the jury to do their duty calmly, deliberately and firmly; not to forget the sad lessons of the past, and, above all, to bear in mind the heavy responsibility which an indulgent weakness would lay upon their conscience.

M. ALLOU addressed the court at some length on behalf of GRECO, and made a strong appeal for mercy.

M. ROUSSE pleaded for TRUNCO; M. DELPECH for IMPERATORI, and M. COLMET D'AAGE for SCAGLIONI. The task undertaken by these gentlemen was a very difficult one, as there were hardly any extenuating circumstances. The prisoners were asked if they had anything to allege in addition to what had been said by their respective advocates. GRECO again denied that he had forced his accomplices to take part in the plot, or had taken advantage of IMPERATORI's drunkenness to induce him to give a written pledge that he should execute it. He had never been, as was alleged, the chief of the plot. His companions joined in it of their own free will.

IMPERATORI insisted that GRECO had menaced him when he found him hesitating; that two persons were watching his movements, and that he must not draw back. He did not exactly say "No," but he gave GRECO to understand that he was anxious to go away. GRECO, however, persisted in his declaration, and said that it was IMPERATORI who had introduced SCAGLIONI to him as a recruit he had just enlisted.

Neither TRUNCO nor SCAGLIONI had anything to add in their defence.

The pleadings concluded at 4 o'clock. The presiding Judge proceeded to sum up. His charge to the jury lasted 45 minutes. The jury retired to deliberate, and remained in their room nearly an hour. Their verdict was affirmative on all the points of the indictment, excepting that which concerned IMPERATORI. They negatived the aggravating circumstance of "acts accompanied" as a commencement of execution; and they found for SCAGLIONI, the youngest of the prisoners, and the last to join them, extenuating circumstances.

The verdict was read over to the accused. In reply to the President, who asked GRECO whether he had any observation to make on the application of the penalty, he said, "What is the penalty?" The President—"Transportation," and as recommended him, before he said anything, to consult with his advocate. After whispering for a few moments with M. ALLOU, GRECO announced that he had nothing to say.

The same question was put to TRUNCO, who declared that he had nothing to say beyond requesting that the court would order his French horn to be restored to him! This answer, in such circumstances excited the hilarity of the audience, though it did not seem to be intended for effect. TRUNCO added, that if he did not get back his horn, he should certainly write on the Emperor to have it given up to him.

IMPERATORI declined saying anything. SCAGLIONI prayed for the indulgence of the court "for the sake of his father and mother."

The court retired to deliberate at 9 o'clock. They remained about a quarter of an hour in deliberation. Judgment was then delivered. It was as follows:

"Whereas, GRECO, TRUNCO, and SCAGLIONI, having avowed themselves guilty of a plot against the Emperor's life, the said plot being concerted by several persons, and followed by acts with a view of carrying it into effect; whereas there exists in favor of SCAGLIONI extenuating circumstances; whereas IMPERATORI, whereas he has avowed himself guilty of the same crime, but out of the preparatory acts which were to complete it, the Court, pursuant to the 17th, 20th, 26th, 27th, 59th, and 60th Articles of the Penal Code, sentences GRECO and TRUNCO to transportation for life, and IMPERATORI and SCAGLIONI each to 20 years' detention."

The prisoners were informed that they had three days to appeal against the sentence if they thought proper. They stood up, and, accompanied by the gendarmes, withdrew without uttering a single word, and the President announced that the proceedings were at an end.

The demeanor of the prisoners throughout was the same, and they seemed to listen to the depositions of the witnesses and the speeches of the counsel against and for them with the same anxious interest as the spectators, but not, I think, with more, and I watched them attentively. Only occasionally SCAGLIONI showed a little nervous excitement; he arched his moustaches frequently, but there was no attempt at theatrical display or arrogance. They seemed much relieved when they heard that the penalty was one short of death, and those who were near SCAGLIONI observed him draw a deep sigh when the Judge sentenced him to 20 years' detention and not to the guillotine.

People now discuss the point as to whether any communication will be made by the Imperial Government to the English on the subject of MAZZINI. The principal efforts of the Procureur seemed directed to establishing the fact of his being the suborner of these wretched men and supplying them with the means of executing their crime. They remind you that this time, at least, no violent language has been heard against England; no Colonels have put forth addresses of anger and of vengeance, and not a word uttered about England being "the nest of her wild beasts." I leave others to decide whether the fragments of letters introduced in the indictment, the allegations of the Procureur-General, and the avowal of the criminals themselves be sufficient proof against MAZZINI; or whether GRECO was, as some persons still suspect, merely a decoy to entrap his companions and then betray them. If it be established beyond reasonable doubt that MAZZINI is really what he has been repeatedly called during these proceedings—the organizer of assassination—few would think it unwarrantable if the French Government renewed in a friendly manner the request that something may be done to put an end to a scandal which is now become intolerable.

GENERAL NEWS.

DENMARK.

CHRISTIANA, Wednesday, March 2.

The *Morgenbladt* censures the policy of Denmark in Schleswig, and doubts whether the Norwegian people, notwithstanding their sympathy for Denmark, will be willing to make the sacrifices required by an active participation in the war. The people will be grateful to the King for abstaining from war. The approaching assembly of the Starthing will doubtless approve of these views.

COPENHAGEN, Saturday, March 5.

The elections to the Folsthing, after the Rigsraad, took place to-day. All the national and liberal candidates in Copenhagen, favorable to the energetic prosecution of the war, were elected. M. HALLE, Ex-Prime Minister, made an electioneering speech, in which he stated that after the removal of Lord WODEHOUSE from Berlin, he had asked his Lordship whether the vacation of the November Constitution would prevent the entry of the Austro-Prussian troops into Schleswig. The reply was that it decidedly would not.

COPENHA

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 20, 1864.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The steamers *Havana* and *George Washington* arrived from New-Orleans yesterday, bringing dates to the 12th inst. There was considerable activity in military circles. Gen. BANKS was on the eve of departure for Western Louisiana, probably Alexandria. A fleet of Admiral PORTER'S gunboats has already started for that place. It was expected that rather formidable works of defence would be encountered by the iron-clads, between the mouth of Red River and Alexandria. Gen. LEE'S cavalry had also left New-Orleans, their destination supposed to be to the westward. An order had been issued by Gen. BANKS to hold an election for delegates to a Constitutional Convention on the 18th. The Convention meets in New-Orleans on the 6th of April. There are to be 160 delegates, chosen on a white basis, as per census of 1860. New-Orleans will have sixty-three members.

Considerable excitement was occasioned in Washington yesterday, by the prevalence of rumors that the rebel army had crossed the Rapidan and was making an offensive movement. Nothing more serious occurred, however, than the crossing and repulse of a small party of rebels at Newton's Ford. The crossing at Fredericksburg was by a small force, who were driven back with a loss of twenty men captured. STUART is said to be massing his cavalry at Charlottesville and Fredericksburg, evidently with the intention of making some kind of a movement.

News from Chattanooga states that the rebels are in large force in front of Gen. THOMAS' army. Gen. HINDMAN has resigned the command of his rebel corps, and Gen. HOOD takes command in his place. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE takes command of the Department of Southwestern Virginia. A dispatch from Fort Smith, Arkansas, announces that Gen. PRICE has again assumed command of the rebel army in Arkansas, and that he promises to lead them on to victory, and exhorts them to drive back the invader, and recover their lost territory.

The late rise in the Cumberland River has been used with the utmost activity in laying down immense supplies of Government stores at Nashville. Eighty-three steamers, carrying *forty thousand tons* of public stores, have reached or are on route to that city to discharge their cargoes. By the termination of high-water season the enormous amount of *two hundred thousand tons* will have been discharged at the Nashville wharves.

Gen. SIGEL, who has just assumed command of the Department of West Virginia, had a narrow escape from capture by the rebels a few days since. While at Martinsburgh he rode outside of his picket lines for some reason, and just at that moment a force of two hundred rebels rode between the General and his lines. Had they known of his presence, they could have captured him with ease.

The election in Arkansas on the 15th resulted very gratifyingly to the Unionists of that State. Fifteen thousand votes were registered, and over ten thousand cast. A Free State Constitution was adopted, and the whole Free State ticket elected.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday.

The House met, but the session was devoted to speech-making. Messrs. ARNOLD, of Illinois, WILSON of Iowa, and WILDER, of Kansas, spoke on the state of the country and political policy.

LEGISLATURE.

In the Legislature, yesterday, there was not much business done. In the Senate, the General Appropriation Bill was reported. A bill was passed to extend the provisions of the bill legalizing indebtedness created for bounty purposes. The Senate, in Executive Session, confirmed the nomination of Dr. SWINBURNE, of Albany, as Health Officer of the City of New-York. In the Assembly, a bill was reported to prevent the publication of lotteries in this State. The Richmond County Bounty Bill was reported adversely, and the bill to incorporate the New-York Dime Savings Bank favorably. The Eleventh-avenue and High Bridge Railroad Bill, reported adversely on Friday, was reconsidered and recommitted. The bill to regulate the tariff of freight on the Hudson River Railroad was ordered to a third reading.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival at this port of the steamer *Havana*, we have intelligence from Havana to the 14th inst. The local news is not of special interest, and there is nothing later from Mexico. The steamer *Europa* has arrived at Havana, with news from San Domingo to the 7th inst. The Spanish steamer *Isabel la Catolica* had arrived at San Domingo with further reinforcements for the royalists, commanded by Brig.-Gen. DON CARLOS *PALANCA*, who was commander of the contingent of Spanish forces, allied with the French in the *Cochin China expedition*.

A special dispatch from Culpepper Court-house says that *the signal officers on Cedar Mountain report that on Thursday the rebels, who have been in camp across the Rapidan all Winter, broke up their camp and set fire to their huts, marching off in the direction of the Shenandoah Valley.* It was not known whether this was merely a change of camp or the commencement of an active campaign.

Five influential Parsee merchants in London have recently contributed £500, (equal to nearly $4,000,) to be appropriated to the support of the negroes emancipated under the proclamation of the President of the United States. One-third of this sum has been received by Gov. ANDREW through Mr. RUSSELL STURGIS.

Dr. JOHN SWINBURNE, of Albany, nominated for Health Officer of this port, has been confirmed by the Senate. He is one of the most accomplished physicians and surgeons in the State.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday considered and acted upon the City Appropriation Bill for 1864, as it was reported back by the Finance Committee. The only changes made in it by the Board was by striking out the items of $40,000 for laying out a division parade ground, and $33,500 to purchase CLARK MILLS' duplicate of the bronze equestrian statue of Gen. JACKSON, and by a provision after the item of $100,000 for laying Belgian pavement, that one-half of the amount shall be expended on streets below Fourteenth-street. The ordinance now goes back to the Board of Aldermen with changes, showing a net increase of $69,978 since its adoption by them, making up a total of $5,799,146 62. The board adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M., on Monday.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, the trial of HENRY C. SORRENSON, WM. SMITH and EVAN EDWARDS, for murder on the high seas, in killing the mate of the bark *Lone Star*, was concluded and SORRENSON and EDWARDS were found guilty of manslaughter, while SMITH was found not guilty.

Flour was more active on Saturday, at uniform prices. All kinds of grain were quiet, at generally unchanged rates. Cotton, groceries and tallow remained as last noticed. Provisions were in moderate request, including pork, at drooping prices. Whisky was less active. Freights were rather quiet, with 458 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The Further Invasion of the Confederacy.

The experience of the war is gradually settling some problems which at first were very doubtful. When the struggle opened, the popular imagination pictured a gallant army of one hundred thousand Union troops marching gayly down through the Southern States as NAPOLEON marched through Prussia before Jena. There seemed no more reason why McDOWELL and McCLELLAN should not "invade" the South, than for the French not invading all Europe in the times of the Revolution. The thought of where food and forage for the one hundred thousand were to come from did not trouble the popular mind.

The first great shock was received when Gen. McCLELLAN'S army stood at the abandoned camps of Manassas, as a conquering host might stand on the seashore, and saw no possibility of movement beyond. The people then saw, for the first time, that there was some great, mysterious obstacle to the march of a large army over our vast interior. Since then it has come gradually to be assumed as an axiom that a hundred thousand men on either side must keep within fifty or sixty miles of a base of supplies. It is seen that, in a sparsely settled country like the Southern States, where there are no great depots of provisions or forage, there can be no extended march or invasion of a large army, unless supported by river communications. This difficulty, together with the rough and broken character of the surface, has made Virginia such an unfavorable country for a campaign with large armies. Wherever we advance, we must, unless we uncover Washington, have immense trains or an exposed railroad communication, and every river-dell becomes a new post of vantage for the retreating army. There is nothing in the character of the country which should prevent DAVIS, as he is reported to have said, "defending Virginia for twenty years."

But it is a hasty conclusion from these facts—as is inferred by our European critics—that no invasion of the South is possible. It must be remembered that the richest and most central portions of the rebel States are accessible by rivers. The Tombigbee and Alabama will open up Alabama and Mississippi, the Savannah presents an approach to interior Georgia, and the Richmond journals acknowledge that our possession of Georgia will break up their Virginia armies. They can no longer feed them, when the great granary and source of supplies for their armies is in our hands. For this reason it is that our advance into Georgia is a direct and most effective step on our way to Richmond. The salient from which to assault the South is evidently the Tennessee mountain ridge.

But in addition to the help we shall derive from the rivers, it is now clearly ascertained that a flying column of 25,000 or 30,000 men can live any where in the Southern States which have not been occupied by armies, and can march twenty or twenty-five miles a day. Gen. SHERMAN has just demonstrated this fact in the most satisfactory manner, and the Western armies have repeatedly proved its truth. Gen. BURNSIDE supported 20,000 men for weeks in East Tennessee, and LONGSTREET, coming after him, kept his men for months on the unfortunate country. It is true that now, East Tennessee, like Virginia or Mississippi, is stripped bare, and the people are starving. But when first entered, the country could easily support a small army. It is proved that this is true of all parts of the South where armies have not remained and wasted the means of the people.

Such a fact will be deeply important as the large armies of the rebels become broken up, for flying columns of Federal troops will no doubt march through the South, sweep the country of means of feeding armies, enlist and arm the negroes, and concentrate at given points in the interior, and so effectually subjugate the rebellious districts. Thus will be solved the great problems of invading and conquering so vast a territory as the South.

We by no means assert that this is the only possible manner of penetrating the great spaces that are yet left to the rebellion. The real and formidable obstacle to our advance through Virginia, or to our advance into North Carolina from the seaboard, is the army of Gen. LEE. The demolition of that is the problem of the year, the main problem of the rebellion. We do not doubt that the Lieutenant-General *will devise a means of getting at it*, either from the front or from the rear, and *will yet plant his own army in a position* whence he can entirely command all the rebellious territory.

JUSTICE TO A GALLANT OFFICER.—A brief telegram lately announced as the decision of the Court of Inquiry that has had the case of Gen. CRITTENDEN and his conduct at the battle of Chickamauga under investigation, that that officer was exonerated from all the charges brought against him. It is to be regretted that it is not in accordance with the customs of the service to give full report of such investigation, so that as complete emphasis might be given to the refutation of the charges as was accorded the original reports.

It is one of the peculiar misfortunes of the military service that while the hasty and often unjust aspersions cast upon officers for real or imagined derelictions find a wide currency, the *contradiction* of these injurious reports is too often allowed to pass unheeded. Everyone remembers the violent assaults and charges of incompetence and misbehavior that were cast upon Gen. CRITTENDEN after the battle of Chickamauga, but probably not a tithe of those in whose memories these injurious imputations found a place will give equal heed to the complete refutation of these reports in the finding of the military tribunal which has had his case on trial. We are not informed of the terms of the "finding" of the court, but the published facts as to that battle are of themselves sufficient to show the entire justice of the decision, and to scatter to the winds the calumnies of which Gen. CRITTENDEN was made the subject. When the fatal break on the right wing occurred, Gen. CRITTENDEN had almost ceased to have a command at all—two of his divisions having been sent to reinforce other portions of the line—while it is a matter of history that his skill and promptitude on the first day of the fight foiled all the efforts of the enemy, and saved our army from disaster. It is equally a matter of history that, after the giving way of WOOD'S division, and the rout of the right wing, Gen. CRITTENDEN was conspicuous for his efforts to rally the troops. That these facts should be duly noticed, is simply justice to the tried valor of the distinguished Kentuckian.

The Militia of Canada.

A year ago we laid before our readers a summary, derived from official sources, of the numbers, equipment and general resources of the local military forces of Canada. We have now before us the Provincial Militia Report for the past year, and a few facts may be gathered from it, not altogether without interest.

In numbers, the volunteers of the Province have either made no progress during the year, or the two Adjutant-Generals who are charged with making up the yearly report have been too indolent to get at the exact facts. They tell us in most dubious phrase, for instance, that "the corps of volunteers, as to numbers, remain as reported in 1863, viz.: for Upper Canada 10,230, for Lower Canada 14,780," making a total of 25,010, precisely the number reported in 1863. The strange point in this statement appears upon reflecting, that either there have been no deaths among the Provincial volunteers during the past year, or that the vacancies caused by death were regularly filled, no surplus and no deficiency having arisen during the whole twelve months. If we accept the first of these suppositions, then the report speaks marvelous for the sanitary condition of the force; if we fall back on the latter supposition, then the preferences of the Colonists for military service are not affected by the common impulses which operate in other communities, but are regulated and controlled by some law as steady and unchangeable as that which makes the waters of the St. Lawrence flow to the Gulf.

The report as to the matter of numbers is not made more appreciable by a subsequent paragraph, which assures us that, "formed as the force is, to a large extent, from a floating population, the number of men who come under drill from time to time is considerably beyond that figure." Here, you see, there is a most singular state of things. One would naturally have supposed that instead of the volunteers being made up of a "floating population," they came from a community absolutely immutable as to numbers, considering that there were exactly 25,010 of them in February, 1863, and neither one more nor one less in February, 1864. Nor are we relieved in mind at all by being informed that considerably more than the actual number of volunteers are in the habit of appearing at drill. What class makes up the extra super-serviceable fellows who go through the trouble and expense of drill exercise without enjoying the honor of being enrolled in the corps? Are they stray sheep from the Morgan fold? Are they refugees of romantic, though rebel, antecedents? Or are they simply vulgar "skedaddlers" from this side of the line, keeping their hand in till a general offer of clemency permits them to return to their country and their duty? It is clear they *have* a history, if we could only trace it; but the report furnishes no clue thereto, and we leave the matter as we find it.

The Adjutant-Generals tell us that, "as compared with England, having a large and dense population, and 160,000 volunteers, Canada, with a scattered population of 2,500,000, and embracing a much larger extent of territory, has organized 25,000 volunteers." There is something wanting here both in the comparison and the syntax; but let that pass. Taking the statement for what it may be supposed to mean, let us remind the military chiefs who are responsible for this report that, in every other statistical paper issued by the Government of Canada during the present year, it is assumed that the population of the United Province to-day approaches 3,000,000. The colony ought, therefore, *ceteris paribus*, to furnish just *one-sixth* part the number of the volunteer force of England, whereas it furnishes considerably less. But then *other things are not equal. The British people are* taxed about $70,000,000 annually to support a regular army. Canada is not taxed one farthing *for the same purpose. Nay, more, the* people of England are taxed from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 annually to support an army expressly for British American service. We think, therefore, with due respect to the two Adjutant-Generals of the bordering Province, that the comparison they have made a drive at might as well have been let alone.

Two military schools, however, have been established during the year—one at Quebec, and the other at Toronto, for the training of volunteer officers. This is a sign of progress not to be left out of view, considering that there have been no fewer than 460 applicants for admission to the schools during the year. No candidate for a commission is to be allowed to remain under instruction for more than three months. So that the work is to be done right smartly. The expenses of candidates coming to and going home from the military school are to be paid; and a first-class certificate is to carry with it a premium of $100, while to a second-class there will be awarded $50. Prizes of $800 each are also to be given for proficiency in drill and discipline in all the principal cities of the Province; but there must be at least ten companies in the division, competing, before any prize will be awarded.

The clothing business of these volunteers is one of the great features of the report before us. One of the Adjutant-Generals went abroad during the year to procure cheap supplies of uniforms. These are distributed to organized companies at cost price. Over $35,000 were laid out for officers' outfits alone. Of uniforms to clothe the rank and file, there were 20,000 purchased, including scarlet tunic, stitched shako and oil-covered chevrons, brass-buttoned stick and trowsers complete, all for $9 55—a price, it must be admitted, which appears reasonably low. Of the entire force, 114 corps prefer, however, to purchase their own uniforms, and toward this expense they are allowed $6 a man—the allowance for the year being $33,981.

Toward the supply of ammunition, a local manufacturing company has been ordered to furnish 400,000 blank cartridges, which will be sixteen rounds for each man if all the force turn out during the year.

We do not know that there is anything very alarming in all this military preparation. It is, however, a sensible enough amusement for the hyperborean climate of the Provinces, and as long as the volunteers confine themselves to a limit of 400,000 blank cartridges for the year, nobody is likely to be hurt, either here or there.

French Surveillance.

ARISTIPPUS, tyrant of Argos, says PLUTARCH, was so fearful of assassination that he would not suffer even his slaves to remain in his palace at night, but after supper dismissed them all, barred the entrance door with his his own hands, and then retired with Mrs. A. to an upper chamber, to which there was access only by a ladder, which was removed, as soon as the pair had ascended, by the lady's mother, who brought it back in the morning, when it was time for them to emerge.

Facts have been revealed in Paris at the trial of the parties to the Greco conspiracy which make it evident that, no matter how unpopular LOUIS NAPOLEON may become, he will never be under the necessity of adopting any such precautions for the security of his precious person as those employed by the despot of Argos. While the surveillance of the French police is so unceasing, so ubiquitous, so vigilant as at present, his Majesty will certainly not be driven to seek refuge nightly from the dagger of the assassin in some innermost chamber of the imperial residence.

Prior to the explosion of the Orsini plot, the French detective system was regarded as tolerably perfect, yet, in comparison with its effectiveness now-a-days, it was then in a crude state. From the success of the Orsini conspiracy up to the very last moment, it is plain that conspirators could then cross the frontier, organize their plans and proceed to the accomplishment of their designs, under the very nose of the police; but under the present system these things are hardly possible. Between the circumference and the centre of France the communication is now so intimate, and both on the frontiers and in the metropolis the authorities and their subordinates are so wide awake, that the would-be conspirator, from the moment he sets foot on French soil, could more easily get rid of his shadow than of the spies who environ him. The *acte d'accusation* against GRECO, TRANUCO, IMPERATORI and LAGLIONI, the conspirators recently sentenced, displays the mode of action resorted to in such cases.

These men seemed to fancy that they could wend their way to Paris without difficulty, and set leisurely about taking the life of His Majesty. But from the very hour they appeared before the Commissary of Police at St. Louis, to that of their arrest, the human blood-hounds were on their track, and all their movements and expressions, at home or abroad, by day or night, were carefully registered. The Commissary instantly telegraphed to his superior at Paris that four individuals of suspicious aspect were en route for the Capital. The Parisian Prefect duly received the intelligence, made forthwith all necessary arrangements, and on the arrival of the men at the end of their journey the next morning, an escort was in readiness to attend them which they had not bargained for. The proceedings of the adventurers on leaving the train were extremely cautious. They spoke not a word to each other, and engaged separate carriages to convey them to their destination. But this did not throw the detectives off the scent; each officer followed in the wake of his victim, and presently the spies and their four *protégés* found themselves at the Hotel Sainte Marie, in the Rue de Rivoli. Here the latter hired rooms and fixed their temporary abode, and here too the police might have brought their vigils to a *sudden close by nabbing the whole party with* the instruments of destruction which they bore about them. The cat, however, plays with the mouse ere devouring it, and so the police preferred having a little game with the conspirators before pouncing on them, leaving them at perfect liberty to prepare for the execution of their work, yet never losing sight of them, or getting off their trail. When the strangers drove to examine the approaches to the Tuileries or the opera—when they walked the streets or visited the barber's—when they changed their hotel, and talked with the landlady or the waiter, the unseen emissaries were ever at hand to observe their acts and record their utterances. This incessant surveillance continued until the plotters, in consequence of the failure of their funds, began to grow desperate and dangerous, and then the game ended, and they were all seized, imprisoned and condemned.

The agencies put in operation for the discomfiture of these conspirators are, of course, equally available for use in all other cases, doubtless, and are daily brought into play against individuals who never dream that they are objects of suspicion to the French Government. The system of espionage under the Second Empire is indeed so perfect, that if the conviction that no one in his dominions can set or speak unknown to him, can compensate NAPOLEON for the lack of that loyalty which only exists where there is liberty, His Majesty's mind must be in an enviable state of content.

China—The Imperialists and their Allies.

The *entente cordiale* between the Imperialists and the British has not yet been restored. The Futai has so far had the advantage over GORDON; and, instead of reproof or punishment for his perfidy at Soochow, he has received honors and praises from Pekin. The wily Mandarin's version of the achievements of himself and his auxiliaries at the siege of the Taeping stronghold, was in fact the first to reach the Chinese metropolis, and of course the account of matters placed his own conduct in the most favorable light. GORDON'S services in a subordinate capacity may be commended, but it was, nevertheless, the valor and strategy of the Governor himself which chiefly contributed to the triumph of the Confederates. Under these circumstances, it is not at all surprising that Prince KUNG should have written a congratulatory reply to His Excellency, and conferred on him the "Yellow Jacket," one of the highest distinctions in the Empire.

Whether Gen. BROWN'S dispatches, giving a narrative of the affair, and of the Futai's breach of faith and inhumanity, will alter the Prince's opinion of the Mandarin's merits, and induce him to comply with the requisition of the British representative touching the delinquent's removal, is still uncertain. For, though policy and prudence should suggest to the Chinese Minister the impropriety of alienating his foreign allies by disregarding their wishes, it is yet quite likely that his decision will be dictated by vanity. The report of the capture of BURGEVINE is said to have influenced the Prince not a little in determining to dispense with the British fleet lately sent out; and is it not equally probable that he may conclude from the recent disasters of the rebels that foreign military aid is no longer necessary or desirable?

But if the Imperialist Minister decides to stand by his Governor, and to defy the outside barbarians, he must not imagine that the consequences of his conduct will prove so harmless as those which resulted from his rejection of the British squadron. Mercenaries are a species of troops who have an invincible aversion to a quiet life, and who can make themselves equally at home whether they fight for one side or the other. In the event, then, of the British requisitions being rejected, the loss of the support of their European auxiliaries will not be the only injury which the Imperialists will have to sustain. For the moment GORDON resigns the command, and it is clearly understood that the troops are no longer in the Emperor's service, the entire force will immediately desert to the rebels. That this will be one of the inevitable results of the disruption of the Anglo-Imperialist alliance has been placed beyond doubt. Though the Futai, in order to allay the angry feeling which his treachery had excited among GORDON'S troops, caused an extra month's pay to be given to officers and men, yet, when they heard it rumored that their Commander had resigned, they at once appointed a deputation to ascertain from him if the rumor was true, and to announce to him that, were such the case, they would instantly change sides. The report was premature, and the soldiers, in consequence of being assured of this, remain quiet; but it is well known that, should Prince KUNG prove obstinate, and GORDON be recalled, the rank and file of his band will forthwith declare for the Taepings, and hold the city which they occupy for their new allies. How that would affect the future of the conflict may be gathered from the panic which the mere mention of such an intent has created among the Mandarin forces, who openly avow, even already, that they will not fight against the disciplined soldiery.

An attempt has been made by the Pekin Government to conciliate GORDON. He has been offered a gift of 10,000 taels, about £3,000 sterling, and an honorary decoration equivalent to the British Grand Cross of the Bath; but he has declined to accept either until Prince KUNG shall have yielded to the British demands, and should the Chinese Minister prove obstinate, there can be no doubt that the Imperialists will have to fight in the future both the Taepings and their *quondam* auxiliaries.

RAIDING.—The Richmond rebels have just been demanding, in the most ferocious language, the execution of every one of the Union soldiers taken prisoner in the late raid of Gen. KILPATRICK; and they have hardly got through with this when we learn that they themselves are projecting a raid of the same nature within our lines. They do not announce whether they desire the execution of all *their* raiders who, in turn, may fall *into our hands*.

The rebels it was, under the lead of such men as STUART and MORGAN, who began the *system of raiding, and for some time they had* the whole game to themselves. At the beginning of the war, great raids by Southern horsemen were nearly all the warlike operations they spoke about. Tens of thousands of ferocious fellows, mounted on blooded horses and carrying drawn swords, were to dash around the Free States, playing havoc with the property of the helpless population of the North, who, we were told, couldn't ride horses, nor handle swords or rifles, and who would fly before the advancing cavaliers. It did not turn out so. The rebels did not do the one thing, nor we the other. After some time, as we have said, they tried their hand at it, but then we began to try our hand at it, too. And it has happened that we have done the most of it, and they have got the worst of it. Now, they are opposed to it—that is to say, they are opposed to our doing it, though at the same time they are frequently indulging in the same thing themselves, and ceaselessly threatening it.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION.

Subsidies to American Steamship Lines—The Collins Steamers—The Cunard Steamers—The French System—The Commerce of Great Britain—Decay of our Commerce.

The New-York Chamber of Commerce, in taking up the question of ocean steam navigation, has laid upon us hold of a subject eminently deserving of immediate and practical consideration. Their memorial, just presented to Congress with the view of prompting the enactment of some measures for the support of the ocean steam commerce of the country, presents a series of facts quite startling in their nature, and offers at the same time suggestions of the gravest significance.

The system of providing subsidies for ocean steamship mail service was first introduced in 1840, when an act was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to enter into contracts for the conveyance of the mails by three lines of steamers—first from New-York to Liverpool; second, from New-York to New-Orleans, touching at Charleston, Savannah and Havana; and third, from Panama to Oregon. The coasting lines received no public subsidy except such as was paid in the form of remuneration for mail service. By an act passed on the 3d of March 1847, contracts were entered into for the transportation of the mails in steamers from New-York to Liverpool, from New-York to New-Orleans, and from Havana to Chagres; and under these respective covenants, the contractors received public compensation as follows: E. K. COLLINS $858,000, A. G. BLOO $250,000, ARNOLD HARRIS $190,000. This practice beginning steadily expanded until, in 1852, the United States foreign mail service, by steamers, included seven splendid lines, which received annual subsidies amounting, in the aggregate, to $3,446,666, viz.: New-York to Bremen via Southampton, monthly, (C. H. SAND,) $360,000; Charleston via Savannah, &c., to Cuba, semi-monthly, (M. C. MORGAN,) $80,000; New-York to Aspinwall, New-Orleans, New-Granada, Havana, &c., semi-monthly, (GRENOU LAW & Co.,) $290,000; Astoria, Oregon, &c., semi-monthly, (Pacific Mail Steamship Company,) $348,350; New-York to Liverpool, twenty-six yearly trips, (E. K. COLLINS & Co.,) $858,000; New-York to Havre, &c., monthly, (M. LIVINGSTON,) $150,000; Aspinwall to Panama, semi-monthly, $59,436. The semi-monthly line from New-York to Aspinwall, as also the line to Astoria and Oregon, and from Aspinwall to Panama, are still in existence, but they properly belong to the class of coasting lines. *All the regular ocean lines have ceased to exist.*

The history of the splendid Collins line is given in the memorial with considerable minuteness; but we do not deem it necessary to follow the details, beyond pointing to the comparison entered into between the speed of the Collins vessels and those of CUNARD. The average of the passages of the Cunard vessels from Liverpool to Boston, in 1856, was thirteen days, twenty hours; from Boston to Liverpool, ten days and twenty-three hours. The average of the same line from Liverpool to New-York was thirteen days, three hours; from New-York to Liverpool, ten days, sixteen hours. Reducing Boston to New-York distance, the average of the passage from Liverpool was thirteen days, twenty-three hours; from New-York, eleven days, five hours; or a mean of twelve days and fourteen hours, outward and inward. The *Baltic*, of the Collins line, averaged from Liverpool to New-York, in 1856, twelve days, twelve hours; from New-York to Liverpool, eleven days, eight hours. The *Atlantic*, in 1857, made her average homeward passages in eleven days and thirteen hours; and her outward in ten days and twelve hours. The *Adriatic*, in 1860, averaged inward, from Southampton, ten days and two hours; and outward, nine days and nineteen hours.

The American steamship lines, now in operation, and which may properly be called coasting steamers, number, in all, 27 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 66,133. The largest of these is the *Golden City* and the *Constitution*, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; the former being 3,572 tons, the latter, 3,360 tons. The smallest vessels are those of the New-York and Portland line, which are less than 500 tons.

Mr. CUNARD'S line dates from 1839, [when he first entered into a contract with the British Government to run five steamers from Liverpool to Boston, via Halifax, for an annual subsidy of $456,000. In 1848 the contract was extended, and four additional vessels were to be added to the line, which was thenceforward to run weekly, making alternate trips to New-York. The subsidy was, at the same time, increased to $725 000. This sum was subsequently increased to $881,700, the amount at present paid to CUNARD. The other great British lines, beside the Cunard, are the Peninsula and Oriental Company, connecting Southampton with Lisbon, Gibraltar, Malta, Marseilles, Alexandria, Suez, Bombay, Calcutta, &c.; the West India Royal Mail Packet Company, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company; the African Steamship Company; the Union (Cape of Good Hope) Steamship Company; and the Galway (Irish) line. The aggregate subsidies paid by the British Government to these companies, exclusive of the Galway line (the contract for which is likely to be broken) amount, in round figures, to $6,700,000 annually.

The French system of ocean steam navigation is worked under large Government subsidies and supervision, by a company called the *Messageries Imperiales*. The company's operations include the Mediterranean lines, the East India service, and two Trans-Atlantic lines, one from Bordeaux to Brazil and La Plata, another to Mexico, touching at Santiago de Cuba, and at Martinique. Another French line of six vessels will this Spring or Summer commence semi-monthly trips from Havre to New-York.

The memorial gives a list of foreign steamships running from foreign ports to the United States, in 1854, but it omits the large passenger steamships of the unfortunate Montreal line, which make Portland their point of arrival and departure for six months every year. There are six of these still running, not included in the tabe before us. Were these added, the list would show sixty-six vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of (in round figures) 116,000.

Some of the more pointed of the reflections contained in the memorial deserve attention. The enthusiasm of the American public in their ocean steam marine was first dulled by the unforeseen disasters which befell the Collins line. But the chief opposition to the continuance of the subsidy to that line lay in the jealousy with which certain sectionalists regarded what they considered as a tribute paid to the wealth of the North. "Men were found who were ready to destroy the commercial prosperity of the nation, and to strip it of its right arm of offence, by crippling the marine. That it might be more powerless to resist their premeditated treason." Their counsels prevailed, "and the ocean mail service in which the country took such a hearty and honest pride are among the memories of the past." Turning from this painful theme to the contrast presented by the policy of the British Parliament, the memorialists point out that although the apparent loss in the Government by all the subsidized lines in 1858 was more than half the gross sum paid, or $2,072,000, it was trifling compared with the advantages gained in the stimulus which steam navigation has given to the commerce of the country. In 1854, the number of steamers belonging to the United Kingdom was 1,703, of 326,482 tons. In 1861, the number was 2,479—561,023 tons. The gain in tonnage in these seven years (including sailing as well as steam vessels) was 779,833 tons; one-third of this gain, however, being in steamships alone. In 1858, the number and tonnage of steam vessels of various nationalities entered at the different British ports were 4,505 steamships of 1,225,626 tons; of these 3,004 were British, measuring 1,176,849 tons, and 45 American, measuring 46,700 tons. In 1861, 5,096 steam vessels were entered, measuring 2,801,743 tons; of which 7,259 vessels were British, measuring 2,273,886 tons, and 3 American, measuring 7,778 tons. Thus in 1858 the United States stood fourth in rank; in 1861, *fifteenth*.

The memorial goes into a lengthy comparison of the value and extent of the commercial relations of the two countries (the United States and Great Britain) with those of various other countries with which they have heretofore traded. The comparison extends, among other places, to Mexico, Brazil, the Central Republics of South America, the West

...Pioneers. The remaining portion is due to Prof. BUSCHMANN, and others, who have carried out, as nearly as practicable, the original plan of the author. A copious index to the entire work is given, also by Prof. BUSCHMANN, who was consulted by HUMBOLDT constantly during the preparation of the book, and can best fulfill the design of the author.

EMIGRATION TO IDAHO.

Warning from Gen. John Pope.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST, MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 14, 1864.

The indications of a heavy emigration to the mines of Idaho during the coming season, across the plains and by the Missouri River, seem to render it proper for the General commanding this department to publish some information and suggestions which emigrants will find it judicious to consider carefully. All information and every indication from the plains of the upper Missouri, point to a combination of the powerful band of the Shaukctoonais Sioux, (who were driven to the upper Missouri by the expeditions of last year,) with the Unkapapa and other strong bands of the Teton Sioux south of the Missouri, *to obstruct the navigation of that river and to resist the passage of emigrants across the upper plains.* It seems likely now that a concentration of these Indian tribes will be made early in the Spring at some point on the Missouri above the mouth of Grand River.

A large force of cavalry, under Gen. SULLY, will march against them as soon as the grass on the prairies is sufficient to subsist the animals, and give battle to the Indians, or otherwise secure peace with them. Until this expedition moves, it will be unsafe for steamers to pass up the Missouri River above Fort Pierre. The force under Gen. SULLY will be strong enough to beat the Indians if found concentrated on the river. If the Indians fail to make this concentration, heavy forces of cavalry will scour the country on both sides of the river, and after driving the Indians into the interior, will pursue them during the Summer, and either force a battle or a peace.

It is recommended, therefore, to emigrants by water that they communicate with Gen. SULLY on the Upper Missouri river, and do not attempt to pass in advance of his forces until notified by him that it will be safe. As many as possible of the boats carrying emigrants should go together, under some sort of organization, and it will be found judicious to protect the vulnerable parts of the boats by planking them so as to be bullet-proof. It is scarcely necessary to say that the navigation of the Upper Missouri is difficult, and that the river in many places is very narrow and tortuous. Indians in ambush, and under cover of the banks, would have every advantage over even an equal number of whites on steamboats. By keeping in the rear of Gen. SULLY, and only continuing their voyage up the river after he notifies them that danger is past, the emigrants will no doubt be able to prosecute their journey in safety. Such of the emigrants as are going with trains overland from any point on the Missouri above Fort Randall, are recommended to select a point of rendezvous on the river at which to assemble as large a force as possible, and there make *some organization which will place the whole body under the direction of those members of the party* most experienced in Indian warfare and travel on the plains.

Not less than three hundred men in a body should attempt to cross the plains at present, from any point on the Missouri River, above Fort Pierre. It is hoped that by the middle of the Summer the expeditions against the Indians will have rendered the travel across any portion of the upper plains as safe as travel usually is in the Indian country, where, under any circumstances, men should journey in considerable parties, and with every precaution.

The danger from Indians (is confined almost exclusively to the south side of the Missouri and to the immediate banks of the river. A large cavalry force will set out from Minnesota as early as possible in the Spring for the Missouri River, near the mouth of Long Lake, and emigrants from that State can avail themselves of the protection of this force if they think it necessary.

These suggestions and this advice are communicates thus publicly that they may reach as many as possible of those who propose to emigrate to the gold regions in the Summer.

It is essential to their security that they consider and act upon this advice carefully.

It is proper to repeat, with emphasis, that the country along the banks of the Missouri above Fort Pierre, will most likely be unsafe until Gen. SULLY passes up.

JOHN POPE, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.,
Comm'dg Dep't of the Northwest.

(In reference to the above "warning" from Gen. POPE, we have received the following note. It will be seen from the text of the document, that the telegraphic abstract upon which our correspondent animadverts conveyed a misapprehension on to the statement of Gen. POPE, and consequently the strictures are uncalled for. But nevertheless the information to intending emigrants is valuable.—ED. TIMES.]

EMIGRANTS ON THE PLAINS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning, I find the substance of a published statement authorized by Gen. POPE, who is in command of the Northern frontier. Either the telegraphers have committed a blunder, or Gen. POPE is not very well acquainted with the geography of the Western States and Territories. He states that information has been obtained of the concentration of a large band of Sioux Indians, "in Missouri, above the mouth of Grand River." I have been asked by several, who were about starting for Colorado Territory, if this band of Indians would not interfere with travel across the plains, and for the information of all such, I wish to correct the error in Gen. POPE'S dispatch.

The Sioux Indians are not and have not been within five hundred miles of Missouri. The Grand River above referred to is at least six hundred miles from the limits of the State of Missouri, and not less than seventy-five miles above Fort Pierre, in the territory of Dacotah. There may be danger for those emigrants who intend to take the Missouri River route to the new mines of Idaho; but travel on the old overland route is free and unobstructed, and no apprehension need be entertained of Indian difficulties to emigrants who design going to the Colorado gold regions. The section of country through which the Platte route, is several hundred miles to the north of the road leading across the plains to the Colorado gold regions. They have never interfered with emigrants on this route, and there is no probability that they ever will.

An examination of the map will at once satisfy any one that the statements in Gen. POPE'S dispatch, so far as they refer to the location of the Sioux Indians, are erroneous. Respectfully yours,

EDWARD BLISS, No. 5 Bowling-Green.

AFFAIRS AT THE WEST.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 16, 1864.

ANOTHER GREAT RAILROAD STRIKE.

For a few days past an embargo has been laid upon the business of Chicago by a general strike among the railroad engineers. There was trouble on the 1st of January, but the roads acceded to the principal demands of the engineers, and harmony was restored. Recently, however, the Chicago, Union, and Galena Road promulgated some new arrangement which was not satisfactory, and their employes immediately refused to work.

It seems that there is a secret organization of engineers throughout the country, called the "Brotherhood of the Footboard," all the members of which are bound to stand by each other. For some reason, which appears utterly inexcusable, the engineers on all the other roads knocked off, and refused to run out trains until the difficulty on the Galena Road was adjusted. Although the other companies had made every concession—had *met, in a friendly and liberal spirit,* all the demands made upon them—yet they are made to suffer for the acts of the offending party—a single road—with the purpose of compelling them, by the application of this pressure, to use their influence to bear upon the Galena Company in favor of rescinding its obnoxious order.

The several companies gave notice yesterday that they would receive no more freight at the several depots, until this matter is settled. Consequently business which is dependant upon the railroads, is at a stand-still.

There is considerable excitement in town in consequence of the attitude assumed by the engineers, and public sentiment is with the railroads, with the exception of the Galena.

Passenger trains have departed on some of the roads, and it is stated that the engineers on the Burlington and Quincy have a separate organization, and therefore, do not come into this arrangement.

The committee of the "Brotherhood" issued a circular on the 11th, calling upon the other companies in one their influence to compel the Galena Road to reinstate the discharged engineers, and to rescind the obnoxious order. This the other roads declined doing, as not coming within their authority, and as a matter over which they had no control.

There is some talk of the Government taking military possession of the roads. But in order to remedy the evil, and to get rid of the difficulty, it would be necessary to comply with the demands of the engineers.

The "Brotherhood" have published an explanation of their course. I subjoin the concluding paragraphs:

"The railroad companies have an organization to enable them to carry out their schemes, and we have a protective association, known as the 'Brotherhood of the Footboard,' extending through nearly every portion of the United States. Combined railroad companies are working to crush us, and we are battling to maintain ourselves. The battle-field is the Chicago and Galena Railroad. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies, and what we have done in the premises is explained in the circular issued to railroad superintendents on the 11th of the present month.

"As we affirm above, the railroads are combined to destroy our protective organization. The warfare opened on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Road; where we were partially beaten; the contest is carried thence to the Galena Road; and to-day, through our determination to remain true to our principles, the battle is to become general; and contrary to the assertions of the press, trains on the Michigan Central and Northwestern Roads will cease. The so-called "strike" is not at an end, but just commenced; nor is our allegiance to our association renounced; we shall stand by it to the last.

Again, in regard to the threat that the military authorities will assume control of the roads and run them, we have to say that it carries no intimidation to us. The Government will run the roads on far better terms to us than their present directors, and *the moment this event transpires we shall hasten to serve the Government* with the greatest alacrity. In this event neither Government nor public will be the sufferers, but the communications directors, who will find their occupation gone."

These paragraphs show the nature of the contest which is now going forward in this city, and which may break out at any time in every part of the country. Not long since, the operating department of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Road was brought to a sudden stand still from this cause, and all our great lines are constantly liable to the same interruption. It would seem that the "Brotherhood of the Footboard" seek to control the running of the roads, leaving little for the Superintendent to do; for they do not confine themselves to the matter of wages, but propose to interfere with detailed regulations.

FIRES.

The present week, thus far, has been one continued season of fire alarms, there having been no less than eight since Sunday evening. On Monday morning a serious fire occurred, destroying a paint and drug-store, the loss in which is estimated at $100,000. The damage by the other seven is put down at $31,000.

THE FENIANS.

As the Fenians and Anti-Fenians have resolved to have separate processions, festivals and doings generally, to-morrow, in honor of St. Patrick, it is hoped that there will be no special use for the shillalah. A disturbance will be avoided unless the two processions should come in collision in the street—then look out for a shindy and broken heads.

P. S.—I learn that negotiations are in progress which will probably result in the adjustment of the railroad difficulties, so that trains will be running as usual to-morrow on all the roads, except, perhaps, the Galena. The engineers return to duty on the former basis.

"Is this Seat Engaged?"

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a daily passenger on the Harlem Railroad. On entering the cars at Twenty-sixth-street, I witness a scene on the departure of each train in which I am a passenger, of which the following is a brief outline:

Large numbers of passengers, ladies and gentlemen, rush into the cars, and stopping opposite seats constructed for two passengers and occupied by only one, anxiously inquire of the occupant, "Is this seat engaged?" The answer depends entirely on the disposition of the person to whom the inquiry is addressed. More frequently it is "yes." This inquiry is repeated under the same circumstances, and with like results, until four or five cars have been passed through by a large number of passengers. At length the cars depart, with eight, ten, or a dozen empty seats in each car, with as many passengers, weary with the labors of the day, standing up for want of a seat to occupy. The empty seats, according to the notion of the parties referred to, are "engaged."

A few afternoons since Mr. Conductor JESSUP, on entering the car in which I was seated, and discovering several empty seats, exclaimed "Why, Mr. F., a passenger was just blowing me up in the next car because he could not find a seat in this car; there is one in front of you."

Yes, said I, but the lady sitting there told several passengers that it was "engaged."

"It is an outrageous shame," continued the indignant Conductor, "that one passenger should occupy two seats and keep other passengers standing up."

The Conductor was right, but is there any remedy? I will tell you presently.

Yesterday afternoon, on the departure of the 5 o'clock P. M. train from Twenty-sixth-street, five passengers in one car were standing up for want of seats. Two ladies with a small child had monopolized four seats nearly opposite where I was sitting, by turning the back of one of them, thus enabling them to sit facing each other. Numbers of ladies and gentlemen had been refused the empty seat, on the ground of its being "engaged." When the car reached Forty-second street, one of the gentlemen who had been standing up took possession of the empty seat, notwithstanding he was told that it was "engaged."

"He knew his rights, and knowing, dared maintain them."

He was applauded for the act by some of his fellow-passengers. On reaching the destination at Mott Haven, he surrendered the seat to another gentleman, who had stood up all of the distance to that station.

The above instances of having a seat "*engaged*" are matters of daily occurrence on that road. Passengers are compelled to stand up for miles, not because there are not seats enough in the train, but because some man or woman monopolizes two seats under the plea that one of them is "*engaged*."

What is the remedy? Let no passenger ask the question: "*Is this seat engaged?*" It is unnecessary. No passenger is "*engaged*" in the least in a friend entering or occupying it himself. I believe the law and the courts have satisfactorily settled this matter. The same authorities have settled the following point: *That a passenger, having paid for his ticket, and entering a car, is entitled to any seat that he finds unoccupied.* With a knowledge of these facts before him, no passenger need be kept standing up with empty seats all around him, on the unjust and silly pretext that they are "*engaged.*" If he does, he deserves all that he suffers. All that he has to do is to assert his rights, as the gentleman did yesterday afternoon, by occupying the first vacant seat he can find, even though hypothetically "engaged." Let him do this, and the law, the courts, common sense, and public sentiment will sustain him in the act. In no other way can this shameful practice—shameful, because of its gross injustice to the rights of others—be properly rebuked and brought to an end. Let passengers do this, and not concede to any one the privilege of occupying two seats instead of one, by asking the useless question, "Is this seat engaged?"

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 18, 1864.

[We can testify to the extent of this nuisance on the Harlem Railroad, and it doubtless exists on other roads also. But as it springs entirely from a lamentable lack of good manners on the part of the persons practicing it, the only remedy lies in the corrective power of public opinion. We agree with our correspondent, that every one should assert and claim his rights, with firm but polite dignity in this case, and then let it be understood that to be caught practicing this thing is a mark of low breeding, and it will cease with all who are not born boors, and therefore can't help it. And, again, when a gentleman does take a seat in the public conveyances beside a lady, let him behave himself as a gentleman should. The boot is frequently on *that* leg as well.—ED. TIMES.]

A Crying Evil—Too Much "Cash."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you not, through your valuable paper, suggest to Mr. STEWART that he devote a small part of his three-million-a-year profits (which I am happy to say he knows how to use benevolently) to reward some genius who shall contrive an abatement of the "crying evil" of "cash" in his store? In everything systematic, orderly and quiet, with gentlemanly clerks, and as prompt attention as so large a business will admit, his store has still this intolerable nuisance and noisy accompaniment, only equaled by the hammering in iron works. Then it is so absurdly lustrous, too. You make a purchase in a most agreeable manner, the clerk gives you the account, you hand him the money, in an instant he sings out "cash!" The more loudly he shouts the more likely is one of the boys to hear him and to answer the call, and the more you are convinced of his great desire to expedite matters for your benefit. If you are unprepared, you probably give a start and expose yourself to the smiles of practiced shoppers and observant clerks; if you are prepared, the shock to your nerves is apparent to yourself, but you sit quietly and listen to the discordant notes of the various voices shouting at once all over the immense building; you witness with amusement the frantic efforts of the zealous boys who dash among hoops and flounces, regardless of their own necks and limbs, or who stand patiently at the desk waiting their turn. If you are in haste, you feel like rushing into the crowd and seizing the first boy you see, but then you find that each counter has its set of boys, and you might collar the wrong one. So you have nothing to do but wait, and let me give you a specimen of the waiting. Yesterday I bought a pair of gloves, a set of collars and sleeves, some cravats and a dress for a child, the whole amounting to between eight and nine dollars. Of course each article was purchased at a separate counter and of a different clerk, who each made out his account on a slip of paper, shouted "*Cash!*" in four different keys, and then *he* waited and *I* waited an interminable time in each instance. I use to have a bill, but my husband having become jealous of bills, requested me to pay as I purchase, and I must say in justice to the worthy man that his money was easier to get than to get rid of in this case. These parcels were so small that I thought I would take them home myself, and so I continued to wait. If you give the exact amount you are no better off, for the clerk's account must be sent to be verified and your parcel to be unwrapped. At the last purchase I was near the desk, and there the difficulty in catching one of these small boys by the ear seemed greater than ever. I looked in despair and saw at least six waiting to be attended to at one of the little windows of the desk, standing in file like the gentlemen after the bats at the Russian Ball. Then I abandoned the field in despair, having spent certainly a hour in endeavoring to pay for these four purchases, for the *selection took no time at all, gave the amount to the* clerk as nearly as I could make it out, losing two cents in the operation, (which, O! Mr. STEWART! I freely give you, if you will remedy this evil,) gave my address, and requested the sympathizing young man to send the parcel home for me. I might have lived in Fiftieth-street. In that case, all the more important that I should make haste, for the journey to and fro occupies no little time, and all the more trouble to Mr. STEWART to send so small a package so far.

Good Mr. STEWART! send away the small boys, or employ them in some other manner, save our ears this discordant din, give us our wasted time, and spare our tempers for our husbands' sakes. S. G.

(No more nervous than any well bred lady ought to be.)

Reception of Veterans.

The following orders have been promulgated by Gen. SANDFORD, relative to the reception of the Sixty-second New-York State Volunteers and the First Regiment New-York State Engineers:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 6.—The Sixty-second New-York State Volunteers will arrive in this City, on Tuesday next, the 22d inst., and the First Regiment New-York State Engineers will arrive on Wednesday next, the 23d inst., and will be received by the Mayor and Common Council of this City with appropriate honors, for their gallant services in the field.

The Seventy-first Regiment New-York National Guard, Col. TRAFFORD, will parade on Tuesday next, the 22d inst., to unite with the civil authorities in the reception of the Sixty-second Regiment. To form line in front of the City Hall, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Seventh Regiment New-York National Guard, Col. LEFFERTS, will parade on Wednesday next, the 23d inst., to unite with the civil authorities in the reception of the First Regiment New-York State Engineers. To form line in front of the City Hall, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Brig.-Gens. HALE and SPICER will promulgate the foregoing orders.

By order of Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
ALEX. HAMILTON, A. D. C.

A LIBERAL CONGREGATION.—About a year ago, a movement was begun in the Broadway Tabernacle Church (Rev. Dr. THOMPSON'S) to reduce the indebtedness, which amounted to $65,000. The sum of $25,000 was raised at the time, leaving $40,000 unpaid. Recently, a spontaneous movement among the members of the church congregation has resulted in raising the entire amount remaining, so that the church is now enabled to pay off its entire indebtedness and retain the ownership of all its pews. About two-thirds of the amount last raised was obtained by subscription, and the remaining one-third was contributed at the close of the service on Sunday morning last. The church has, in addition to its pew rentals (amounting to about $12,000) contributed more than $11,000 to benevolent objects during the past year, making in the aggregate more than $80,000 given for religious purposes in a single year.

NEW ENGLAND SOLDIER'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Rev. GEORGE A. FELTZ will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldier's Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, to-day, at 3 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume; Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword." in another column.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway,

Will open this day his new Spring Styles, which will comprise the latest French and English novelties of GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS.
GENTLEMEN'S SOFT AND CLOTH HATS.
LADIES' RIDING HATS AND CAPS.
MISSES' HATS.
BOYS' HATS.
INFANTS' HATS.

The millinery and hatting trade dealt with on liberal terms.

Attention is called to the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods department in this store, comprising all the latest novelties. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

The Hotel Question.
HOW TO SOLVE IT.
BUY FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS,
with which you may cook a meal for five persons at a cost of ONE CENT.
For particulars call at No. 269 Pearl-st., or send for a pamphlet. WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye Known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

D. Beaudin, French Hatter, Late No. 679 Broadway, would inform his friends and the public that he is now with John N. Genin, No. 513 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he will be happy to furnish them with the most fashionable hat of the season. French, English or American style, selected or made to order.

Steinway & Sons,
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,
Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

D. Beaudin would also inform his friends and the public, that in Mr. Genin's store they will find the largest assortment of Cloth Hats, Caps, Felt Hats of every description for gentlemen and youths, to suit their various fancies.
D. BEAUDIN, with J. N. Genin, No. 513 Broadway.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Saturday morning, March 19, GRACE ISABEL, infant son of George F. and Almira J. Brown, aged 6 weeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 24 West 41st-st.

BEARD.—On Friday, March 18, JANETTE CORNELIA BEARD, wife of Oliver T. Beard, aged 24 years, 11 months and 6 days.

The funeral will take place from No. 226 Dean-st., on Sunday, March 20, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BROWNING.—On Tuesday, Feb. 16, at Havana, Cuba, THOMSON BROWNING, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 178 West 11th-st., in this City, on Monday, the 21st inst., at 1 P. M., without further notice.

CLARK.—On Thursday, March 17, FRANK RUNDALL, youngest son of Caroline and Henry B. Clark, aged 3 years, 7 months and 10 days.

His remains were taken to Waterville, N. Y., for interment.

DENNISTON.—On Friday, March 18, at her late residence, No. 82 Congress-st., Brooklyn, ROSANNA, wife of Honora Denniston, and daughter of James Davis, of Hoboken, in her 31st year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

FIELD.—At No. 67 Bank-st., Newark, N. J., on Friday, March 18, SARAH, relict of Daniel Field, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, Charles S. Crawford, George C. Morgan and J. S. Hopper, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, March 21, at 2½ P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Jacob M. Hopper, No. 65 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

FLETCHER.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday morning, March 19, JANNETTE NOBLE, youngest daughter of Andrew and Mary A. Fletcher, aged 3 years and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 10 Newark-st., on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HUDSON.—On Saturday morning, March 19, WOODHULL HUDSON.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father-in-law, R. J. Howland, are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 47 East 23d-st., this day, (Sunday,) the 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

HOOD.—On Friday, March 18, at Newark, N. J., Mr. ANDREW HOOD, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M., from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., New-York. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

LAMBERT.—In Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, March 17, CHARLES LAMBERT, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, the late John D. Kease, and of his brother, Robert Lambert, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, at 10½ o'clock on Monday morning, 21st inst. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown at 9 o'clock, and returning at 3 P. M.

MURRAY.—In this City, on Friday evening, March 18, WILLIE, only child of Thomas W. and Ann Eliza Murray, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Charles Brower, No. 971 Washington-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

MESSERVEAU.—On Thursday, March 17, MARIA, widow of Judge David Messerveau, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Port Richmond, Staten-Island, on Monday, March 21, at 1½ P. M. Boats leave foot of Cortlandt-st. Fiet No. 9, at 12 M.

MULHOLLAND.—On Friday, March 18, of disease of the heart, ELIZABETH MULHOLLAND, a native of Ireland, aged 39 years.

Her funeral will take place on Monday, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from St. Luke's Hospital.

RAPELYE.—Suddenly, at Washington, on Wednesday, March 16, of the Fifteenth New-York Engineers, Corporal JOSEPH RAPELYE, son of George C. and MARGARET Rapelye, of Newtown, L. I.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, at Newtown, without further notice.

SMITH.—On Friday, March 18, Capt. THOMAS SMITH, *formerly of Harlem, aged 66 years, 8 months and 10 days.*

The relatives and friends of the family, as well as those of his son, Andrew J. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Alfred Fielden, No. 23 Suffolk-st., on Sunday, March 20, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

SIMONSON.—At Newark, N. J., SARAH SOPHIA SIMONSON, wife of H. D. Simonson.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at the Second Dutch Church, Newark, N. J.

SANFORD.—On Saturday morning, March 19, LOUY A. MILNER, only child of Gideon and Sophia Sanford.

Funeral at 2 o'clock, from the residence, No. 904 6th-st., on Monday, the 21st inst.

WILSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, March 19, JOHN WENTWORTH WILSON, eldest son of John B. and Helen R. Wilson, aged 9 years, 9 months and 9 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WARNER.—On Friday evening, March 18, at Morristown, N. J., WILLIAM J. WARNER, formerly of Albany, N. Y., aged 67 years.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 231.—March 19, 1864.
8, 67, 8, 11, 28, 40, 66, 10, 75, 37, 5, 70, 36, 14.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 232.—March 19, 1864.
41, 49, 19, 22, 17, 56, 58, 20, 40, 6, 28, 73, 37.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 135—March 19, 1864.
18, 24, 32, 57, 33, 75, 49, 31, 34, 65, 44, 64, 1, 71.

CLASS 136—March 19, 1864.
60, 15, 23, 39, 19, 29, 21, 62, 32, 22, 66, 50, 77.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL Legalized Lotteries, and information given, by JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

Twenty-second Regiment Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

Contributors are earnestly requested to send in their goods without delay, with a memorandum stating their character and value, and whether for sale or exhibition only. They should be marked as above, and consigned to JOHN R. FREEMAN, Agent, and will be received between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

KENSETT'S
OCTOBER AFTERNOON ON
LAKE GEORGE.
Now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
Under the auspices of the METROPOLITAN FAIR,
in aid of the SANITARY FAIR.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
a little of everything relating to the human system, diet, air, marriage, etc., etc., read *revised and enlarged* edition of
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
Among the many subjects treated in this work are the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Piles, Liver and Philosophy of Digestion, Constipation, Affections of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation, Barrenness, Impotency, Sexual Diseases, Rupture, Salt Rheum, Cancer, Paralysis, Diseases of the Heart, Neuralgia, How to Recover the Sight and throw aside Spectacles, Marriage and Sexual Philosophy, The Curious Marriage Customs of the World, Philosophy of Elopements, Philosophy of Childbearing, a Chapter for the Married, and a thousand things of value to married and single never written before, making, altogether, a curious book for our own people, and a good book for every one. 460 pages; 150 illustrations. By E. B. FOOTE, M.D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Contents tables sent free by mail to all applicants, or the book forwarded by mail, postage paid, on receipt of $1. Address S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new inventions in this and all foreign countries.
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Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.
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No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

CABINET FURNITURE.
$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. F. Braundsdorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship. WEIL & BRAUNDSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Fifth-av., cor. 12th-st., New-York.
Factories Nos. 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105 Suffolk-st.
N. B.—The Broadway and 14th-st. (cross-town) railroad cars pass within two blocks of the warehouse.

1860, 1861, 1862 AND 1863.
Wanted, full files of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, from July 16, 1850 to date. Address J. H., Box No. 11 Post-office, stating price, &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

FRENCH FLOWERS.
The largest stock in the City is to be seen at M. T. HIGGINS', No. 126 6th-av.

STRAW BONNETS.
Just received, fifty cases of choice and elegant styles, which will be sold at a small advance, by the single case or case. M. T. HIGGINS, No. 126 6th-av.

RIBBONS,
Our stock in this department is replete with all the popular colors of the season. The trade supplied by the yard or piece, at a small advance.
M. T. HIGGINS, No. 126 6th-av.

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES'
STRAW TURBANS AND BLOOMERS,
For all ages; the largest assortment in the City to be seen at M. T. HIGGINS', No. 126 6th-av.

OPENING OF SPRING MILLINERY.
I would respectfully invite our customers and ladies generally to our annual opening of Spring Millinery, which will take place on Thursday next, 24th inst.
M. T. HIGGINS, No. 126 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th Avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. *On the Source and Means of Consecration to Affection*, and at 7½ P. M. Subject—*God saw; thus Counsels to Professants for the Development and Exercise of Christ and Religious Liberty.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. Baptism will be administered at the close of the morning services by a pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE Missionary Anniversary of this Church will be held on SUNDAY, Rev. J. F. DURBIN, D. D., will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. The Sabbath School Missionary Society will hold their Anniversary at 3 P. M., and a general Missionary Meeting will be held in the evening at 7 o'clock. Pastor HAMILTON, a missionary just returned from India, and several distinguished laymen, will address the meetings, afternoon and evening. Seats free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, D. D., Rector.—Services in the Stone Church, Bond-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY, March 20, at 3½ P. M., sermon by the Rector, and at 7½ P. M., sermon by Rev. W. F. MORGAN, D. D. Morning service at 10½ A. M., in the hall northeast corner of Broadway and 3d-st.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—The Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, and GEO. H. STUART, Esq., President of the Commission, will deliver addresses in behalf of the noble organization, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Congregational Tabernacle, corner York and Henderson sts., JERSEY CITY.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES, SECOND SERIES.—Being discourses upon Christian Life, delivered in the South Baptist Church, 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. ALEX. H. VINTON, D. D., (during the Episcopal Service,) will preach the seventh of this series of practical sermons, on SUNDAY EVENING, March 20, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Recreations.*

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts.—Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNELIUS, will preach in the morning, and Rev. S. H. WEBSTER, D. D., Assistant Minister of the city parish, and Chaplain of the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., in the evening, March 20. Seats free all.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—A public meeting in behalf of this truly Christian work will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Presbyterian Church, 14th-st. and 2d-av. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. ROCKWELL of Brooklyn, who has just returned from the army, and by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS.

A COURSE BY REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Chapel of the Polytechnic, Brooklyn, Livingston-st., near Court, on the rear of the City Hall, will begin SUNDAY, March 20, at 8 o'clock. *On Passages in the Life of the Saviour.* Morning services at 10½. Sunday School at 2½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY by Elder J. B. COOK, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All who are interested to hear on the coming events connected with the coming of the kingdom of Christ are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., by request, will repeat the sermon delivered in the South Church series, in his Church, 5th-av., corner 46th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Church and Soul Life.*

SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.—S. H. SHOW, messenger of the coming Saviour, will preach the "Sure word of prophecy" relative to the impending crisis of the world, and coming of the Kingdom of God, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 153 Bowery. Seats free.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, REV. FRANCIS BARRINGTON, D. D., will repeat his sermon on the "Liturgy," in the Church of the Resurrection, 29th-st., near 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 20th inst. Subject—*Universality and Promising Authority of a Liturgy.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—On SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. MOSES BALLOU will explain a text that an eminent orthodox clergyman said was the only one in the Bible that prevented him from being a Universalist. Morning services at 10½ o'clock.

HELL—ITS HISTORY AND DESTINY.—

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....MARCH 19, 1864.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	105⅛	100 Pacific Mail	230 232½
$5,000 Tenn. 6s, new	70	200 Erie	107
10,000 do	70	100 do	107
5,000 do	70	100 do	107
5,000 do	70	100 do	107
5

AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the powers vested in the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, by an ordinance of the Common Council, passed Feb. 20, 1864, and an act of the Legislature of this State, passed May 13, 1846, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of April, 1864, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by William Kennedy, Auctioneer, the following real estate belonging to the City of New-York, viz.:

1. One lot of land on the south side of City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, between Chambers and Reade streets.

2. One lot of land on the west side of Main-street, in the City of Brooklyn, between Water-street and the East River.

Maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on and after March 28, 1864.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and expenses of auction and sale to be paid at the Comptroller's Office immediately after the sale; thirty per cent. on the 1st day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from May 1, 1864, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 9, 1864.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.

AT THE CITY HALL.

On MONDAY, March 28, 1864, at 11 o'clock A.M., will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten Years from the first day of May, 1864:

The lease of the franchise of the ferry now established from the foot of Houston-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Montgomery-street, Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the ferry now established from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, New-York, to Greenpoint, L. I.

The lease of the ferry now established from the foot of Grand-street, East River, New-York, to the foot of Grand-street, Williamsburgh, E. D.

The lease of the ferry now established from the foot of Chambers-street, North River, New-York, to the foot of Fifteenth avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

The Lease of the Ferry now established from the foot of Christopher-street, North River, New-York, to Hoboken, N. J.

The said Several Ferry Leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of ferry leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The lease for each of the above-named ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City Charter in relation to ferries, and also contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he accepts the lease with which such bid or conveyance is affiliated to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with such sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller for the punctual payment of the rent quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises supposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lessee (above named ferries, or either of them,) be pursued by parties other than the present lessee, he will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation (should the present lessee desire to sell) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessee; in case the parties cannot agree upon the same, then the value to be fixed by persons appointed by the Supreme Court.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief-Engineer, or his assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which service the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

VALUABLE FERRY FRANCHISES AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE CITY HALL,

On MONDAY, April 11, 1864, at 11 o'clock A.M., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1864:

The lease of the franchise of the ferry now established north of and immediately adjoining the present ferry slip at the foot of Grand-st., East River, New-York, to the foot of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 32 and 33, East River, New-York, to the slip foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry about to be established from the slip or basin between piers Nos. 28 and 29, East River, New-York, to the foot of South Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., or some other point adjacent thereto.

The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The conditions and covenants of the leases to be in the usual form of ferry leases heretofore entered into by the Corporation.

The lease for each of the above-named ferries to be made to conform to the requirements of the City Charter in relation to ferries, and also contain covenants on the part of the lessee or lessees that he or they will conduct and manage the said ferry or ferries agreeable to such rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws as are now or may hereafter, from time to time, be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.

The purchaser of the ferry lease and its appendages, in each case, will be required to pay at the same time and place of sale, to the Collector of the City Revenue, a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to apply on the rent of the first quarter, in case he accepts the lease with which such bid or conveyance is affiliated to the Corporation. He will be required, also, to furnish an obligation at the same time, executed by two sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with such sureties, to this effect, that he will execute a bond with sureties to be approved by the Comptroller for the punctual payment of the rent quarter-yearly, and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease. The fees of the auctioneer, and the expense of the lease, bonds and revenue stamps, to be paid by the purchaser, and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation for or in connection with the pier, slip or bulkhead, or premises supposed to be leased, during the term of the lease.

Should the lessee (above named ferries, or either of them,) be pursued by parties other than the present lessee, he will be required, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, to purchase at a fair appraised valuation (should the present lessee desire to sell) the boats, buildings and fixtures necessary for the purposes of ferry; said value to be fixed by persons selected by the old and new lessee; in case the parties cannot agree upon the same, then the value to be fixed by persons appointed by the Supreme Court.

The lease shall also contain a covenant requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus or force-pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose of the quality and dimensions as that used by the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and to be used for the extinguishment of fires whenever required by the Chief-Engineer, or his Assistants, of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for which service the lessee shall receive twenty dollars per hour for each hour engaged, and no time to be counted less than one hour.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

GREAT BOOK SALE.

TRADE SALESROOMS, NO. 466 BROADWAY.
GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer, by J. R. COOLEY.
WEDNESDAY, March 23, and following days,
At 6 o'clock P. M., each day.

SUPERB BOOKS.

THE CHOICEST AND MOST VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS ever offered at public sale in this City. Splendid English editions of some of the most valuable books published, and especially rich in natural history, works on art, illustrated books, Shakespearian, the drama, standard works, elegantly bound, &c., &c.

For particulars see catalogues and books on exhibition daily, and Monday and Tuesday evenings until 8 o'clock.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 31st day of March, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the Cargo of the prize steamer BANSHEE, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
PAPER,
STATIONERY,
&c., &c., &c.

E. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Pine-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE property on Warren-st., on College-place, and on Carmine and Bedford sts., by order of the Supreme Court. JAMES M. MILLER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, on the 30th day of March inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Samuel Jones, Esq., Referee:

1. The valuable property known as Nos. 36, 38¼ and 42 Warren-st., and No. 27 College-place; the whole forming a plot of ground on the northeasterly corner of College-place and Warren-st., 53 feet 9 inches more or less in front on Warren-st. and in the rear, and 76 feet 4 inches more or less on College-place, and on the easterly side, on which are erected three four-story brick houses; No. 29 College-place, known as the Franklin House, the four-story brick store, No. 36 Warren-st., and the two three-story brick front stores Nos. 38 and 38¼ Warren-st., to be sold in one parcel.

2. The premises Nos. 51, 53 and 55 Carmine-st., situate on the northwesterly corner of Carmine and Bedford sts., containing 58 feet more or less in front on Carmine-st. and in the rear, and 60 feet more or less on Bedford-st., and on the westerly side, on which are erected three three-story brick stores—to be sold in one parcel.

For further particulars and maps apply to the auctioneer, at his office, No. 23 Pine-st.

TO CHARLES PRATT AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—I will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 24, at 10 A. M., to cover storage and charges, a lot of Machinery, &c., at Empire Works, foot of East 34th-st.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF PROPERTY IN THE XVIIITH AND XVIIITH WARDS OF THIS CITY. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction the following valuable lots of ground on the eastern part of the city, in one of the healthiest and most pleasant neighborhoods of New-York. The title to the whole property is unquestionable, and the sale will be peremptory.

To take place at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), on WEDNESDAY, the 23d March inst., at 12 o'clock. 10 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage of the premises.

AVENUE B.—5 lots on the east side of Avenue B, between 15th and 16th sts., each 25 feet by 92; avenue paved, sewered, and the walks flagged.

AVENUE B.—5 lots on the east side of Avenue B, between 17th and 18th sts. (including the two corner lots,) each lot 22 feet by 92.

AVENUE B.—5 lots on the east side of Avenue B, between 18th and 19th sts., (including corners,) each 25 by 92.

AVENUE C.—6 lots on the west side of Avenue C, between 15th and 16th sts., each 25 by 92 feet; avenue paved and walks flagged.

AVENUE C.—7 lots on west side of Avenue C, including the southwest corner of 16th-st.; each 25 by 92.

AVENUE D.—3 lots on the west side of Avenue D, between 123d and 24th sts., (including the two corner lots,) each lot 25 by 92, except the corner lots, which are each 22.9 by 92.

123d-st.—3 lots on the north side of 123d-st., adjoining the last described lots on Avenue D, each lot 25 feet by 100.5. 124th-st. is paved and flagged.

124th-st.—6 lots on the south side of 124th-st., adjoining the above last named lots in the rear, each 25 by 100.5. 124th-st. is sewered, paved, and flagged.

127th-st.—1 lot on the north side of 127th-st., 75 feet east of the lots on Avenue D, 25 feet by 100.5. 127th-st. is sewered, paved, and walks flagged.

128th-st.—1 lot on south side of 128th-st., 93 feet east of Avenue B, 20 feet by 92.

128th-st.—7 lots on south side of 127th-st., 93 feet east of Avenue B, each lot 25 feet by 92, except 1 lot, which is 20x92.

127th-st.—16 lots on the north side of 127th-st., between Avenue B, and Avenue C, commencing 93 feet from Avenue B, each 25x92 feet. Street sewered, paved, curbed and guttered, and walks flagged.

128th-st.—9 lots on the south side of 128th-st., comprising the whole front between 17th and 18th sts., each 25 feet by 92. Street sewered, paved, curbed and guttered, and the walks flagged.

129th-st.—3 lots on the south side 129th-st., commencing 93 feet east of Avenue B. Each lot 25 by 92 feet. Street sewered, paved, curbed and guttered, and walks flagged.

127th-st.—4 lots on the south side of 127th-st., directly in the rear of the last described, and of the same dimensions.

Maps of the above valuable property may be obtained of the auctioneers after the 10th inst., at their office, No. 77 Cedar-st., adjoining the Bank of Commerce.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 585 BROOME-ST. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The three-story brick house and lot No. 585 Broome-st., south side, 20 feet 6 inches front by 75 feet 6 inches deep, with a two-story extension 9x14 feet. Gas built by down work, with independent walls, and is in perfect order, having gas and Croton water introduced, and the second story frescoed. The lot is 22x69 feet.

PROPOSALS.

COUNTY LOAN

FOR $300,000.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF "RIOT DAMAGES INDEMNITY BONDS" OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, March 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) of "Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 8, 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, approved by the Mayor March 1, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1882.

The proposals will state the amount desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively, together with the premiums thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March , 1864.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) in St. Louis, till March 25, 1864, for doing the graduation and masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the road, being from Holden, in Johnson County, to a section in Jackson County between the Little Blue and Independence. Profiles, list of section to be let, giving time as to when they must be completed, forms of bids, specifications, &c., can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer in St. Louis.

Bids should be made for each section of about one (1) mile, and no distance greater than ten (10) miles will be let to any party or firm.

Payments will be made monthly in cash, fifteen (15) per cent. being retained till the completion of the work.

Bids should be addressed to GEORGE R. TAYLOR, President, and where the bidder is not personally known to the President or Engineer, he must accompany bid by substantial references, and should give also his post-office address, and he will be informed of the acceptance or rejection of his offer.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

T. McKISSOCK, Ch'f Eng'r and Sup't.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 28th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with GRAY WOOLEN BLANKETS—army standard, of domestic manufacture—in order that the present weekly deliveries may be largely increased.

Bidders must state in their proposals—which must be given in writing, as well as in figures—the quantity bid for, and time of delivery.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures will be appended to the guaranty, and said guaranty accompany the bid; and the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Bidders, as well as their sureties, or guarantors, who may not be known as to this office, will furnish a certificate from the United States District Attorney, Postmaster, or other public functionary, as the residence of the bidder or guarantors, setting forth clearly the fact that the bidder and his sureties are responsible men, who will, if a contract is awarded them, act in good faith with the United States, and faithfully execute the same.

No bid will be entertained that does not fully comply with all of the above requirements, and which is not properly guaranteed by two responsible parties as above described.

Bids from defaulting contractors will not be received.

Blank forms for proposals can be had upon application at this office.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Blankets."

C. H. CROSMAN,
Assist. Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE, Feb. 4, 1864.

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 6th April next from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance, in steam vessels, of a monthly mail between the City of Kingston, in this island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and vice versa, under the authority of the acts of this Island, 25th Vic. c. 36 Vic. c. 11, and 27 Vic. c. 1, to provide steam communication between this Island the United States of America.

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken, will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, BANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London; JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary of the Executive Committee of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. D. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the title of JEROME, RIGGS & CO., for the purpose of transacting a Banking and General Stock Commission business.

LEONARD W. JEROME,
E. RIGGS,
GEO. W. McLEAN,
W. A. SLINGERLAND.

NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the title of E. A. TUCKER & CO., for the transaction of a banking and general stock commission business.

E. A. TUCKER,
CHAS. S. TUCKER.

MR. D. E. MANGAM AND MR. L. M. THORN, have retired from our firm from this date.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1864. GARNER & CO.

IRON WORK.

FOR SALE—AN IRON SAFE, OF MEDIUM size, in good order, Marvin's patent. U. W. IRELAND, No. 42 Pine-st.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILver, white metal, and all kinds of cases to order. HOFFMAN & FESSE, No. 122 CHATHAM-ST.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Fort Royal, S. C.; and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

E. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quarter-master.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—THIRTY-SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in this Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1863, has been received from the Assessor, and that the Duties, Taxes and Licenses therein specified have become due and payable. I will attend personally, or by deputy, at my office, No. 139 Broadway, daily (except on Sundays,) from the date hereof, until and including Thursday, the 31st day of March, 1864, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., to receive the same.

The Taxes included in the aforesaid list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, licenses, and on incomes for the year 1863.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them, respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will, at the expiration thereof, become liable to pay ten per cent. additional upon the amount thereof, excepting the Tax on Incomes, which will be liable to an addition of but five per cent.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector,
Thirty-second District, New-York.

DATED NEW-YORK, March 5, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term of service is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 2 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committe on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 8 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 12 City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN ERICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 12 City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at 12 o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee on Public Health.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A Protestant young woman; understands the care of a baby from a month old; has City references. Apply at No. 119 West 26th-st., first floor, back room.

AS WET NURSE.—A HEALTHY YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as wet nurse; her child is one week old. Call at No. 263 West Houston-st., third floor, back.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—A SINGLE MAN WISHES A situation as gardener; he understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; has the best of reference. Address L. N., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY AN INDUSTRIous and energetic man, who, owing to the present war, has been thrown out of business. In this large City is there no chance for such a person? Among the business men here there must certainly be many inclined to try one who is willing to devote all his energies to the interest of his employer, and make himself generally useful; he writes a good hand and understands keeping accounts; references unexceptionable. Address, for two days, STRANGER, Box No. 227 Times Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION IN A BANKING, insurance or commercial office, by a gentleman perfectly familiar with the business of the City. References unexceptionable and expectations moderate. Address W. H. A., Box No. 4,423 Post-office.

HELP WANTED

PLUMBER AND GAS-FITTER WANTED.—A single man who has some knowledge of steam boilers and steam works. A young man who has not entirely finished his trade, would find it a desirable place. Situation permanent. Wages $25 a month, and board and washing. Must have good recommendation as to character, &c. Apply to the Superintendent of the New-York House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, for four days, ferry foot of 11th-st., East River.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FRENCH NURSE and seamstress; must be able and willing to cut and fit children's clothing and take charge of a babe from its birth; none need apply without good references. Apply to MRS. RICE, Clinton-av., third house southeast of Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR AGENTS TO MAKE MONEY. The best chance ever offered. Good reliable agents wanted everywhere. Extra liberal inducements offered. Send for descriptive catalogue and terms to agents. Address J. G. WELLS, No. 165 William-st., New-York.

WANTED—A STOUT ACTIVE LAD, TO MAKE himself generally useful about the store. One residing with his parents preferred. Apply Monday morning at 11 o'clock, at Nos. 46 and 47 Exchange-place, up stairs.

GARDENER WANTED.—A SINGLE MAN competent to take care of a good country garden and a pair of horses. Inquire at the Union-place Hotel, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman as seamstress to go to Newport, R. I. Apply at Clarendon Hotel, Parlor No. 32, from 10 till 11 o'clock A. M.

LAD WANTED—AS ENTRY CLERK IN A French importing house—one who is quick at figures, correct, and writes a good hand. Address Box No. 3,317 Post-office, in applicant's own handwriting.

WANTED—FIVE FIRST-CLASS SALESWOMEN. Situations permanent, and good salary to competent persons. Apply for one week at KINSEY'S Lace, Embroidery and Ribbon Store, Nos. 231 and 233 6th-av.

TWO DRY GOODS SALESMEN WANTED for the white goods department. Two dress goods men wanted. LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—IN A BROKER'S OFFICE, TO run errands; salary, $1 a week first year. Apply by letter to Box No. 3,127 Post-office.

GARDENER AND TWO ASSISTANT gardeners wanted on a nursery and seed farm; wages liberal. Apply to FRANCIS BRILL, Newark, N. J.

ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, BY A DRY Goods jobbing house, an experienced entry clerk. Address Box No. 4 New-York Post-office.

A VEGETABLE GARDENER.—WANTED, a married man as a vegetable gardener and to assist on a farm. Apply at 234 Front-st., from 10 till 2 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

TO CAPITALISTS.

JERSEY CITY BONDS FOR $265,000, TWENTY YEARS TO RUN.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT., SEMI-ANNUALLY. PAYABLE IN JERSEY CITY OR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, City Hall, Jersey City, N. J., or at the office of M. C. Morgan, Esq., No. 6 Jauncy-court, Wall-st., New-York, until MONDAY, March 21, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars of Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed March 1, 1864, in accordance with the law of the Legislature of New-Jersey authorizing said bonds. Said bonds will be for $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, or at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, and redeemable in twenty years. The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and parties, when notified that their proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Treasurer of Jersey City the same awarded to them respectively, and the Treasurer's receipt will entitle them to receive from the Comptroller bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, with interest from the date of payment. They will be awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted for less than par, and no conditional bid will be entertained. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to

HENRY C. COX,
THOS. B. DECKER,
A. A. GADDIS,
Committee on Finance,
Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, March 5, 1864.

Population of Jersey City is about 30,000. City debt, including soldiers' bounty fund, as above, $426,000. Valuation of real estate by assessors of 1863, $14,728,688. The Board of Water Commissioners' Loan for water works, which supplies Jersey City, Hoboken City, Hudson City and Lafayette, amounts to $1,189,000, which, by its water rents, is self-sustaining and self-liquidating.

NOTICE.

OFFICE MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 35 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 21, 1864.

Agreeably to the provisions of the charter, an annual election will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 28th inst., for eight Trustees, in place of those whose term of service expires on the 27th inst., and also for three Inspectors to hold the next annual election. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

SOMERSET IRON AND COAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Subscription Books of the Somerset Iron and Coal Company will be opened at the office of the undersigned, on MONDAY, March 21, at 12 M.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st.
NEW-YORK, March 19, 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIdence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.

(L. S.) (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Directors. J. N. DENISON, Secretary.

BOSTON, March 14, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 68 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 17, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 28th inst.

The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
By order. ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

COLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Columbian Mining Company for the choice of officers, and the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange Place, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, at 3 P. M.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, PORTSMOUTH AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—$25,000 for sale, at one per cent. or $10 per bond, $1,000 each, with coupons attached from date of issue. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 67 William-st.

NEW-ORLEANS BANK NOTES WANTED at highest market price. New-Orleans collections made by WM. R. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, at 6 and 7 per cent. Interest, on desirable real estate in this City and vicinity. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the dividends will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, until further notice.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 45 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1864.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES G. PLANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 60 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 14, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Dollars per share. (Ten per Cent.,) free from Government tax, payable on demand.

SAM'L E. BELCHER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York,
Open Daily.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will receive interest from 1st April.

M. D. VAN FELT, President.
CHARLES B. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed to depositors. Money deposited ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1, will draw interest from that date.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
JAMES C. STONEHALL, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES COOPER, }
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.
THOMAS W. COWDEN, Treasurer.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery.—Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. allowed on larger sums. Deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—THE ADVERTISER WHO NOW holds the position of paying teller in a bank, is desirous of forming a copartnership with some person

FROM ALBANY.

Legalizing Acts on the Bounty Question—Granting of Franchises to Corporations.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 19.

The question of legalizing or refusing to legalize the action of town and county authorities in raising money to pay commutations for drafted men, is a question of increasing importance before the Legislature. It appears that the action in Westchester County, by which commution was paid for one hundred and six men as a necessity, which action has been sanctioned by a vote of the Assembly, is only the beginning of what may be looked for from other countries. The Judiciary Committee reported to-day concerning an application from Richmond County, to have the action of the Supervisors legalized. It appeared before the Committee that leading men of that country has taken the position that no men should go from the country under the last draft. They had permitted only one man to go, and the reason of declining to pay commutation for him was, because he was a colored man. Members of the Committee characterized the action of the Supervisors and their application to the Legislature as an outrage. Mr. J. Burr, of New-York, stated that to his personal knowledge, at least one white man from Richmond County had gone to the army under the draft. He hoped no hasty action would be taken with regard to the bill. Members of the committee stated that a full hearing of the whole subject had been had, and all the information obtained that could be, from the Supervisors. It was however remarked upon as significant, that the supervisors refused to furnish information in regard to the expenditure of the money raised for purposes of commutation. Just as the House was beginning to be excited, a motion prevailed to lay the subject upon the table until the Member for Richmond County should be in his seat.

The granting of franchises, or refusing them to corporations, is occupying a good deal of the time of the Legislature. The applications for such franchises are so numerous, and the representations of those who apply for them so plausible, that honorable members have become very sensitive in regard to the word franchise. It has almost come to denote a cover for some plot or speculation. Two important measures from New-York City of this nature have been under consideration since my last letter. One is a proposition to grant certain exclusive privileges in reference to the use of wharves, to the Neptune Steamship Company. After debate, in the course of which Mr. PINCKNEY denounced the company as a bogus concern, the bill was recommitted to the Standing Committee on Commerce and Navigation, for a further hearing. In the Senate, a bill was considered which proposed to regulate the use of certain wharves and slips in the harbor of New-York, and to lease them to certain steamship companies. The Senate unceremoniously struck out the enacting clause of the bill. As a motion to reconsider was laid upon the table, it is not impossible that the bill may be revived by reconsideration. The bill to incorporate the Union Trust Company of New-York is another measure which is regarded with suspicion. It was denounced by Senator BOSWORTH to-day as a dangerous scheme, and one to which he should use his whole strength to oppose. No action was taken upon the bill. Several Senators expressed their intention of speaking with regard to its merits when it shall come again.

The Assembly has adjourned, to meet again on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., with the intention of taking a trip to New-York City on the steamer *St. John* meanwhile. The Senate took no notice of the invitation, but will meet on Monday as usual.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 19.

BILLS REPORTED.

The General Appropriation Bill.

Relative to the Dime Savings Bank, Brooklyn.

Authorizing the German Savings Bank to receive over three millions on deposit.

The Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad.

Relative to Life and Health Insurance Companies and their agencies.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Relative to the compensation of clerks to Surrogates.

Relative to State deposits by Insurance Companies incorporated by or having agencies in the State of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the Shipman Docks in the Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn.

Relative to the American Seamen's Friend Society of New-York.

To extend the provisions of the bill legalizing the Saddleworth erected for bounty purposes.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

On motion of Mr. FOLGER, the Senate went into Executive session, and confirmed the nomination of Dr. SWINBURNE, of Albany, as Health Officer of the Port of New-York.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 19.

REPORTS.

By Mr. HARING—To prevent the publication of lotteries in this State.

By Mr. ROBINSON—To amend the act relative to the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police. Adversely.

By Mr. BUTLER—To incorporate the New-York Painters' Association.

By Mr. PERRY—Relative to the Department of Public Charities in New-York.

By Mr. BOSMAN—The Richmond County Bounty Bill. Adversely.

Debate was held on the subject of commutation embraced in the bill, and the whole subject was finally laid on the table.

By Mr. MALLOON—To amend the charter of the Citizens Fire Insurance Company.

By Mr. F. B. STEVENS—The Annual Supply Bill.

The bill to incorporate the New-York Dime Savings Bank.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WHITE—To amend the charter of the Market Savings Bank.

By Mr. A. X. PARKER—To amend the charter of the Home Insurance Company.

By Mr. INGRAHAM—To incorporate the United States and European Express and Passenger Steamship Company.

The Eleventh-avenue and High Bridge Railroad Bill, reported adversely yesterday, was reconsidered and recommitted.

The bill to regulate the tariff of freight on the Hudson River Railroad was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Refugee from Virginia.

AN AUTHENTIC AND INTERESTING STATEMENT.

On Friday, MATHEW LYONS, a citizen of South Albemarle, Va., reached here, a refugee. Mr. LYONS is an intelligent, respectable man, 63 years of age, and was in business, keeping a country store. He is a native of Philadelphia, but had lived down South thirty-three years, and had accumulated a property, which he could have disposed of before the rebellion for $60,000. He had always been a Union man, and had persistently refused the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy. By a discreet course he had escaped annoyance until after the battle of Gettysburgh, when the chagrin and rage at that defeat rendered the rebel civil and military authorities bitter upon all men with the slightest Union proclivities. The last conscription act, sweeping into the service all from the age of 16 to 65, brought Mr. LYONS under it, and he was notified by Capt. CARRINGTON, of the Virginia Cavalry, that he was "an infernal Abolitionist, came under the act, and must take the oath of allegiance and bear arms." That day Mr. LYONS provided for his wife and children, and that night abandoned his home and property and started for the Union lines. He drove to near Harrisonburgh, where he had to leave his team; he walked some fifty-five miles, flanked the rebel pickets, and met ours near Martinsburgh. Here he was kindly received by the military authorities, and here he took the required oath of allegiance to the United States. During his flight he had several narrow escapes from detection. He laid out six nights, and was sometimes two days without food. He exhibits the effects of such a journey at his age. At Woodstock he secured fifteen dollars in greenbacks, for which he paid two hundred and fifty dollars in Confederate money. He was six weeks reaching the Union lines.

Mr. LYONS is perfectly familiar with the condition of the State and the feeling of the people, and describes the discontent and suffering as general and excessive. The Government is very unpopular, and the wish was often expressed that the Yankees would come in, as there could be a no worse than the existing Government. The feeling against the Cabinet and the military officers was very bitter. On the 1st of April the terms of 150,000 soldiers expire, and there are indications that they are to be kept in the field, and on this they swear that they will go home, if at the point of the bayonet. Notwithstanding the urging of the Government and of the press, there has been but limited attention paid to the raising of crops; farmers say they will not raise them for the Government to consume and take them and pay for at its own price. The following were the prices in Richmond, and throughout rebel Virginia, of the articles named. Eggs, per dozen, $6. Butter per pound, $5. Milk, $5 per gallon. Sugar, $3 per pound. Tea, $23 per pound. Coffee, $24 per pound. Apples, 50c.@75c. each. Flour, $230 per barrel. Corn meal, $14 per bushel. Oatons, 25c.@30c. each. Cabbages, $1 50 each. Potatoes, $14 per bushel. Chickens, (small) $3. Turkey, (14 and 15 pounds,) $30 and $35. Bacon, per pound, $3. Beef, per pound, $1 50. For a small cup of coffee, (essence,) $1. Small loaf bread, $1. Half slice bread and a fried egg, $1 50. "First-rate brandy," i. e., ¼ soft soap, ¼ vitriol, ¼ water, and ¼ vile liquor, $6 per glass. Matches, per box, $1. Coarse shoes were $35 per pair, by the case; $75 retail. Officers' boots, $175@$200. Woolen hats, $90@$24 each. Cotton, Osnaburgh, $3@$3 50 per yard. Calico, $12@$14 per yard. Good woolen coat, $225@$250. Pants, common, $75. Socks, $6 per pair. Woolens, $5@$6 per yard. Sewing thread, $24 per pound. Cotton thread, per ball, $2. The women are sadly suffering for apparel, and resort to all sorts of methods to preserve and renew it. The old tent-cloth they make up into shoes. Poor board was $25 per day. A boarder at the Woodstock House, Richmond, boarded for 60 cents per day, but he paid in gold.

There is great anxiety to secure greenbacks, but no one dare pass them. All that are secured are hoarded, to be of service in the good time coming. One hundred dollars of Confederate money for five dollars of greenbacks is the average rate.

The rebel Government have recently had a new and thorough survey made of what of Virginia they hold—every town and county—so that in case of a retreat every foot of ground is known, or so that in case of an engagement, every advantage of position can be taken. Gettysburgh greatly disheartened the Government military leaders and soldiers. The army of LEE is rated at 75,000 men, but it is thought does not reach that number. He will only invite an engagement, and will only await one where he will have local advantages.

Those who think the draft harsh here should compare it with the bitterness of the conscription South, which takes all, from the boy of sixteen to the grey haired feeble man of sixty-five. Families even with the aid of their protectors scarcely able to find food have those torn away from them, and are left utterly without the means of support. For instance, a husband was seized by the guard and taken off to the ranks, leaving a wife and two children, all they had in the house being but half a bushel of corn. Daily is misery crowding in increase upon the unfortunate people, and thousands would flee it, but they are without the means of escape.

Officer EDWARD J. WYARD, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, by direction of Capt. THORNE, secured a pass on the Norwich and Worcester line for Mr. LYONS, who is of course entirely destitute, and he left for Worcester, where he has some friends.

A Remarkable Case of Suicide by Shooting.

THE VICTIM SUPPOSED TO BE A WEALTHY GERMAN.

A remarkable suicide was discovered at a late hour on Friday evening in premises No. 645 Broadway, which created no little interest among the *habitués* of that neighborhood. The facts of the case, as they transpired on the inquest held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, are in substance as follows:

For the last six months a German gentleman, whose name was, according to cards and papers found among his effects, "JUS. F. A. DE MEYDAN ALEMAND," has been occupying a suite of furnished rooms on the third floor of the above number in Broadway. His meals, as is usual in cases where persons occupy furnished apartments in this City, were all obtained outside of the premises, and, therefore, neither the landlady nor any one of the employes in her establishment had missed him during the day of Friday. In the evening when the chambermaid, ANN MILLS, went to his room to perform her usual duties she found the door locked, but having a pass-key she was able to enter. When inside she discovered the occupant lying on his back, his head in a large pool of blood, entirely dead and a pistol lying by his side. Her screams of fright soon brought other inmates of the house to the room. Then a slight investigation revealed the real condition of things. The unfortunate man had evidently shot himself through his head, and probably died instantly. His dog was found dead and carefully laid out on some chairs, and covered over very neatly with a sheet. That, too, had been shot, and doubtless by the same hand that had sent his master to his final rest. Everything was left as it had been found, and Coroner WILDEY was at once notified.

The testimony developed very little beyond the finding of the body as above related, and what knowledge could be gained from the papers found among his effects in his rooms. It is not known that he has a single relative in this country. He has evidently been a man of wealth, and at the time of his death it is supposed that he was possessed of considerable property. The bank-books found showed a balance of over $1,000 to his credit. Very little is known about him in this City prior to six months ago, except the fact that he had lived in Chicago. Large quantities of certificates of Western railroad stocks, also letters-patent assigned to him by some person, granting the exclusive right to use a new machine for removing torpedoes from the bottom of rivers and harbors, it is also known that for some weeks past he has been dealing some in stocks on Wall-street. The testimony given went to show that he first shot his dog and carefully laid him on some chairs; that he then must have reloaded the discharged barrel, for the weapon found by his side was three-barreled, two of which were loaded; that he then stood before a large mirror and fired with the pistol at the root of his nose, pointed a little upward. This shows that he very coolly and scientifically went to work to destroy himself. The ball penetrated to the most vital part of the brain, and death must have resulted instantly. From experiments made by the Coroner, it appears that the report of a pistol could not be heard in the adjoining apartments.

What motive he had for the commission of the deed did not transpire on the investigation. The jury rendered a verdict according to the facts above stated. Deceased was about thirty-five years of age.

The Wife-Murder in the Fourth Precinct.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY—THE HUSBAND COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS.

Coroner NAUMANN yesterday held an inquest at the Fourth Precinct Station-house, on the body of MRS. BRIDGET BARRY, who died at her residence, No. 20 Rose-street, on Friday afternoon, from the effect of blows and kicks received at the hands of her husband, MICHAEL BARRY. The testimony in the case tended to show that MICHAEL, who was nearly all the time intoxicated, had upon several occasions within the two days immediately preceding her death, beaten and kicked his wife about the head, face, arms and neck in a most unmerciful manner. The facts of the case were published in the TIMES of Saturday. At the conclusion of the evidence the Jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased, BRIDGET BARRY, came to her death by injuries from violence at the hands of MICHAEL BARRY, on the 17th day of March, 1864." The accused husband was thereupon arraigned, and in answer to the usual questions, he said he was 47 years of age, was born in Ireland, resided at No. 20 Rose-street, and by occupation a boarding and lodging-house keeper. He further said that his wife struck him in the eye previous to the quarrel; that he then struck her with his open hand and knocked her against the bed. He was then committed for trial.

Another Husband under Arrest for an Attempt at Wife-Murder.

ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION OF THE VICTIM.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a laborer named MICHAEL COOLEY was arrested by Officer LANE, of the Tenth Precinct, on the charge of attempting to murder his wife by shooting her in the head with a revolver. The injuries inflicted were so serious, and the victim in consequence was sinking so rapidly, that yesterday afternoon Coroner WILDEY was notified, and he immediately proceeded to hold an ante-mortem examination at the New-York Hospital, whither the unfortunate woman had been conveyed soon after the occurrence. From the testimony given by the wife we learn the following facts. The wife's name is ISABELLA COOLEY, and with her husband she resided at No. 7 Bayard-street. At about three o'clock yesterday morning her husband returned to his house, having been absent all the night previous to that hour. She had lain down on a sofa as it was her habit to do when her husband was out late, and when she heard his voice at the door she went and opened it for him. Being somewhat vexed that he should have kept her up so long, she told him that he had better go back and pass the remainder of the night at the house where he had spent its first hours. As she turned around to walk back, she heard her husband say, "That's enough, here, take the contents of this," or words to that effect, and immediately fired. The ball entered her head on the right side just over the ear, passing through the skull into the brain, where it now remains.

Some of the attending physicians think she may survive the injury, while others believe there is no hope of saving her life.

COOLEY was taken before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, where, after a preliminary examination, he was committed to await the result of his wife's injuries. He is 23 years of age, and a bricklayer by occupation. The wife is aged about 19 years. It may be proper to state that she testified that her husband was much intoxicated when he committed the deed, and that she was not: that she never drank at all; she said she believed she was dangerously wounded, and if she died she hoped her husband might be allowed to go free. She was born in Guilford County, N. C.

Supposed Fatal Shooting Affray in Chatham-Street.

ARREST OF THE PERPETRATOR—ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

About 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, a serious affray occurred in a saloon at No. 60 Chatham-street, during which Mr. MICHAEL MULLEN, a resident of Baltimore, was shot with a revolver in the abdomen. The wound will, doubtless, prove fatal. A man named THOMAS DORAN was the perpetrator. He was immediately arrested and is held to await the result. MULLEN was taken to the New-York Hospital, where Coroner RANKIN, yesterday, took his ante-mortem examination.

The following is the substance of all that is material in the case:

Michael Mullen being sworn says: I live in Baltimore; I believe myself in a dangerous condition; on the morning of March 18, about 1 o'clock, I was at No 60 Chatham-street, where I was then boarding; I was standing by the stove, when a man, a stranger to me, arose from one of the tables, saying he could whip any one in the house; when he said that, he took a pistol from his pocket; I then stepped forward with some eight or ten others, whom I only knew by sight, except two. The prisoner then pointed his pistol and fired; the ball entered my body on the right side; I fell to the floor; I never before saw the man who shot me; I did not raise my hand to him at all.

The Jury rendered a verdict that "MICHAEL MULLEN came to his injuries by a pistol shot wound at the hands of THOMAS DORAN, on the 20th of March, 1864."

The accused is twenty-five years of age, a native of Ohio, by occupation a carriage trimmer, and said that for the last twenty years he had no permanent home.

The Firemen and the Metropolitan Fair.

Nothing could possibly be more encouraging to the managers, than the interest taken by the firemen of this City and its vicinity in the Metropolitan Fair. The various engine, hook and ladder and hose companies have nearly all appointed committees, and their houses are open two or three evenings each week, for the reception and exhibition of articles contributed. Already numbers of them have ready and in their parlors a number of articles made and contributed by their lady friends, such as pin cushions, slippers, purses, embroideries, pieces of worsted work, &c., &c., while they have raised in money sums far exceeding their original ideas. Companies which at first were doubtful, but would try to raise $100, now point to their books and show $300 or $300 already subscribed, and many companies will contribute $600 or $1,000, in addition to the goods they will give to ornament their space, and which will, of course, bring in a good fair profit. The general office of the Department, at No. 744 Broadway, near Astor-place, which is under the charge of Assistant Engineer GEORGE ALLEN, is doing finely; great numbers of articles, and some very fine and expensive ones, have been contributed by citizens who, though not members, are friends and admirers of the Department, and more are constantly coming in. The ladies, too—who, until now, have never fairly known or appreciated the brave firemen—are becoming better acquainted with them, and as their actual knowledge of the department, and the class of men of which it is generally composed, grows better, their interest in it increases, and they are as anxious that the "Fire Department" should be the most attractive "department" in the Fair as are the firemen themselves. The veteran Ex-Chief Engineer, JAMES L. MILLER, Chairman of the Executive Committee, has been untiring in his efforts, and has, by his personal endeavors, enlisted the services of a great number of ladies and merchants in the matter; and to him and SYLVANUS J. MACY, the representative of Hook and Ladder Company No. 9, who has spared neither time nor trouble, and who has both liberally contributed and been successful in getting contributions, Chief Engineer JOHN DECKER, Ex-Chief Engineer HENRY STEVENS, WM. H. WISEMAN, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, the entire Executive Committee, the Board of Engineers and Foremen, and numerous other prominent members of the department, the firemen are principally indebted for the success which will certainly crown their efforts. The companies who have reported as being "at work" are as follows:

Engine Companies Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 18, 19, 20, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 39, 41, 42, 45, 46, 52, and the Exempt Engine Company. Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 18. Hose Companies Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 14, 15, 19, 22, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 36, 38, 40, 41, 45, 47, 55, 60, 69, 70 and 61. Citizens and their ladies are cordially invited to visit any of the above Companies, at their houses, any evening it may be convenient, though the Companies have generally two evenings set apart each week for their reception, and would of course prefer seeing them on those evenings. A note addressed to the Foremen, or any member of the Company, will be promptly answered, and tell which evenings they have selected. A great many companies which have not yet reported, are known to be favorable to the work, and as soon as they feel satisfied they are fairly under way, they will report. It is, therefore, probable that by the end of this week, nearly, if not quite, every company in the Department will have reported to the Executive Committee.

Contributions to the Metropolitan Fair.

The receipts of contributions is unparalleled in the history of any similar enterprise. Smyrna, Liverpool, Berlin and other cities abroad are adding to the list of contributors. A large number of Americans in Spain have intimated by letter that it is their intention to contribute liberally to the fair. From Paris several cases of paintings have been received, also a valuable portrait of CROMWELL, the gift of Mr. PEALON. Rome sends several valuable articles, among the number a bust of Mr. SEWARD. Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN is one of the principal contributors from that city.

The Committee of Arrangements have determined to run a line of stages from the main buildings on Fourteenth-street to those on Union-square. The tickets of admission to the fair will cover conveyance to and from the different departments.

The Unconditional Union Central Committe on Mayor Gunther.

At a meeting of the Unconditional Union Central Committee, held Friday evening, W. T. B. MILLIKEN in the chair, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The present Mayor of the City of New-York is in full communion with the opponents of the Government and the sympathizers with the rebellion; therefore,

Resolved, That an increase of the power of the Mayor, while the office is filled by the present incumbent, would be unsafe, and we urge upon the loyal members of the Legislature by all honorable means to defeat every measure having that object in view.

United States Commissioner's Office.

BEFORE COMMISSIONER OSBORN.

The examination of JOHN E. COOK, the mate of the ship *Victory*, charged with the murder of one of the passengers, was continued yesterday morning.

JOHN WATSON testified that he was a second cabin passenger of the *Victory*. On the 24th of January, 1864, about dusk, there was a disturbance in the steerage. The mate went there to put some of the steerage passengers in irons. The passengers refused to go in irons. One of them, named PATSEY MAGUIRE, struck the second mate with a shovel. Some one cried out "fire;" saw Cook fire a pistol. Witness went away after this shot was fired, but shortly after heard another shot. Went forward and saw THOMAS O'BRIEN, the deceased; he had a bullet-hole through his head and was quite dead. They took him and laid him on a grating. Afterward witness heard the boatswain, the second mate and COOK talking together about how well COOK had shot the man. COOK said: "Yes, I'm a sure shot; I very seldom have to shoot twice at one man."

ELIZABETH ORR testified that she was a passenger on the *Victory*, and remembered the shooting of O'BRIEN. Was in the cabin; saw COOK come in there and take out his revolver; COOK asked the Purser's clerk who commenced the row; the clerk answered that it was O'BRIEN, the man who was shot; COOK asked how he should know him, and the clerk said he had a patch over his eye. COOK said: "I will have that man's life before we get to New-York." The further hearing was adjourned until Monday, at 1 o'clock.

Gen. Dix and the Bounty Brokers.

CHARLES FORTES, who keeps a negro boarding-house in Catharine-lane, was yesterday arrested and brought before Gen. DIX, charged with swindling a recruit out of $100. FORTES paid up, and was allowed to depart.

Business in this line has been very brisk during the past week. Gen. DIX, assisted by his valuable and indefatigable staff officer, Maj. JOLIFFE, has forced the brokers to disgorge over $4,000, and they examine the cases so thoroughly and administer justice so promptly, that many of the brokers are leaving the business, being satisfied that it does not pay for them to waste not only their valuable time, but also money, to get the recruit in condition to be swindled, only to be obliged to pay back all they have taken from him.

MEETING OF THE LINCOLN ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—This association assembled at Hope Chapel on Thursday evening, SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., presiding. Dr. SHEPPARD, late (according to Mr. H. S. SMITH, who introduced him,) an invetcrate Copperhead, addressed the meeting. Though not a member of the association, but being invited to address it, he would say a few words as to the motives which had induced him to favor the reelection of Mr. LINCOLN. He thought it was not prudent, in the face of such tremendous perils as were upon the country, to attempt to change our chief Executive officer, involving as it would such extensive changes in the Government, and such a terrible scramble for office and spoils. If Mr. LINCOLN should now withdraw his name, there is danger that we might fall of an election by the people, and the election be thrown into the House of Representatives. Such an event, in the existing condition of our country, would be attended with danger. In the best days of the Republic, the Presidents were reelected once. Suppose there were some abuses in the way of veteran officeholding. Was not that a far less evil than the demoralizing office-hunting, which has been greatly increased by the discountenance of the practice of one reelection of our Presidents? Mr. LINCOLN will have had four years' experience. The people have confidence in the integrity of his motives, and they do not fear that he will become an usurper. The secession gentlemen, after a successful conspiracy to divide and defeat the Democratic party, thereby placing Mr. LINCOLN in the Presidential Chair, have been exceedingly discontented and fretful because he was there, and they now insist that he shall be turned out; that there can be no peace until he is turned out; that they will not negotiate with him upon any terms. As these secession gentlemen gave us, of the Northern Democracy, Mr. LINCOLN against our will in 1860, I feel disposed to reciprocate, and give him to them against their wills in 1864. (Laughter and applause.) that they may have the full benefit of his administration, that they may have time to become pacified and reconciled. Those who will not be pacified or reconciled to the Union upon any terms, but who are determined upon secession and disunion, will realize the propriety of their carrying out their favorite doctrine of disunion, by seceding to some foreign country. In conclusion, the speaker expressed himself in favor of a liberal and conciliatory course toward the friends of all the other candidates of the Union party. He intended to vote for the man that the great Union party should unite upon. There were other speeches made, some good singing, and the meeting adjourned.

AN ENERGETIC OFFICER.—At the McClellan meeting, Cooper Institute, Wednesday evening, a difficulty arose about midway of the building, and there was danger of a man, somewhat intoxicated, being badly injured. To get to the spot through the crowd was impossible; so Officer ADAM ALLAIRE, of the Seventeenth Precinct, at once took the only way, and that over the heads of the mass. He performed rapidly the difficult feat of stepping from chair-back to chair-back over heads, reaching his man just in time to prevent a collision and general disturbance. Capt. CAFFRY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, has commended him for his prompt action and difficult feat—easy feat, one would think—to the favorable consideration of the Commissioners.

ANNUAL SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING.—The Annual meeting on behalf of the Sunday School Missionary work of the American Sunday School Union, is announced for this evening, in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, at 7½ o'clock. The speakers are Rev. A. A. WILLITS of Brooklyn, GEO. H. STUART of Philadelphia, STEPHEN PAXSON, Esq., Missionary from Illinois.

LAW REPORTS.

The Wife of a Naturalized Citizen cannot Herself become a Citizen without an Actual Residence in this Country—An Alien Widow Not Entitled to Dower.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Brady.

Elizabeth Burton vs. *Cecelia Burton and John J. Crane, Executors, &c., of William E. Burton, deceased.*—Plaintiff, claiming to be the wife of William E. Burton, the late distinguished comedian, sought by this action to have her dower admeasured in certain real estate whereof Burton died seized. She alleged that she was married to Burton in April, 1825, at the City of London, and "that she was then, and ever since hath been and is, a free white woman."

The defendants denied the marriage, and set up the naturalization of Burton, and that plaintiff was an alien, having been at the time of the alleged marriage, and ever since, a subject of Great Britain, never having been in this country until after Burton's death, and therefore not entitled to dower in the lands of testator. To this last defense the plaintiff demurred, and, after argument, Judge BRADY delivered the following opinion, overruling plaintiff's points, and giving judgment for defendants on demurrer.

BRADY, J.—In this case a question is presented for the first time, which involves a construction of the 2d section of the act of Congress passed on the 10th of February, 1855, which is as follows:

Any woman who might lawfully be naturalized under the existing laws, married, or who shall be married to a citizen of the United States, shall be deemed and taken to be a citizen of the United States" (10 Statutes at Large, p. 604, ¶ 2; Brightley's Digest, p. 122, ¶ 2).

The plaintiff was the wife of William E. Burton, now deceased. They were both born in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. After their marriage Mr. Burton came to this country, and continued to be a resident thereof until his death. He was duly naturalized in the year 1840. The plaintiff continued to be a resident of her native land until after the death of her husband, when she came to this country, and on this action, under and by virtue of the act of Congress referred to, claims a right of dower in the lands of which he died seized. The difficulties which present themselves in this case arise from the ambiguity of the section which has been recited. What is meant by the words "any person, who might lawfully be naturalized under the existing laws, married to a citizen of the United States?" The rest of the section is free from obscurity. The language employed by the lawgivers would seem to extend the rights of citizenship to every woman married to a citizen of the United States, whether such marriage took place before or after the husband became a citizen, and whether the wife was or was not a resident of this country, either at the time of the marriage or subsequently.

Did the Congress of the United States, enacting this law, intend that it should have such an effect? We must, as suggested by Chief Justice TANEY, gather their intention from the language used, comparing it, where ambiguity exists, with the laws upon the same subject, and looking, if necessary, to the public history of the times in which it was passed, (Aldridge *vs.* Williams, 3 How. U. S. Rep., 24,) and adopting that suggestion as a guide, a conclusion may be drawn which will remove the doubts and reveal the design of the act under consideration. The act itself was framed (see section first) in reference to the issue of citizens of this country born abroad. Necessity for legislation on that subject undoubtedly provoked it. A very able review by Mr. Horace Binney of the acts of Congress in force on that subject and of various attempts to remedy the existing legal defect, will be found in the second volume of the *American Law Register*, (Philapelphia,) page 193, and I entertain the belief that the review mentioned contributed much to the enactment of the law. It will not be necessary for the determination of the question involved in this case, however, to consider in detail the whole scope of legislation upon the subject of the citizenship of children born abroad, whose parents were, or whose father was a citizen of the United States, but to refer to it as incidental to the question on hand, the two subjects of enactment in the act of 1855 being blended to and growing out of each other. It will be sufficient, therefore, in relation to the subject embraced in the first section of the Act of 1855 to say that under the then existing laws the child of a citizen of the United States born abroad was an alien, and that even under the Act of Congress passed in 1802 (Brightley's Digest, p. 35) the child of an alien mother born abroad was an alien, although the father was in fact a citizen. Some attempts were made in Congress to remedy this, and bills were introduced for that purpose. One reported by Mr. Wall in 1841, another introduced by Mr. Webster in 1846, and still another by Mr. Bradbury in 1852. None of these bills were passed, however—they were unlike in phraseology or dissimilar in scope. The bill reported by Mr. Wall contained no express provision in reference to women. The bill of Mr. Webster provided that the children of citizens of the United States born out of the limits of the United States should be considered as citizens of the United States, and also by the second section, "that every woman married, or who should be married to a citizen of the United States, and should continue to reside therein, should be deemed and taken to be a citizen of the United States." The bill introduced by Mr. Bradbury was precisely the same as Mr. Webster's; but the Judiciary Committee recommended that the second section should be stricken out. [Review of Mr. Binney, *supra*; see also, *Congressional Globe* and appendix, Second Session, Twenty-sixth Congress, pp. 181-213; *Congressional Globe*, First Session, Thirtieth Congress, p. 634—Mr. Webster's remarks, and p. 844, his bill; *Congressional Globe*, Part Second, Twenty-fourth Volume, First Session, Thirty-second Congress, pp. 901-1353.] It will thus be seen that legislation in Congress, so far as it extended to alien wives prior to the year 1855, contemplated a continued residence by them in this country, which was the effect of the provision in Mr. Webster's bill, and, as we have seen, the Judiciary Committee, at a subsequent period, recommended that even the grant of that privilege should be discountenanced. The conditional qualification of continued residence by the wife may *have been regarded as objectionable, because it was not imposed upon the husband*, and his civil condition might continue, while hers would change. But whether that was so or not, no substitute was suggested for that section by the committee. The Act of 1855, therefore, as we glean from this previous legislation, though unfinished, the history of the legislative object to be attained by it, and as well the general considerations which influenced nations in framing naturalization laws, was designed, certainly, for the benefit of an alien white woman, whether resident or not, married to a person who was at the time of marriage a citizen of the United States, thus securing by the same law, the rights of citizenship to the children of American citizens born abroad, and to such alien wife all legal rights of citizenship, which otherwise, and by reason of her alienism, she might not possess. (See opinion of Judge Ingraham in case of GREEN *vs.* SANFORD, decided in the Supreme Court, First District, adopting a like construction upon similar phraseology in a kindred case.)

This was, in my judgment, the primary object of the act, if it be not the full scope of its intent. It was a legislative measure, passed in reference to citizens of the United States, and bearing upon such marital relations with alien women as they might establish. Construed with liberality, however, it might be held, also, to extend to an alien woman resident in this country, though married abroad to an alien, and who came to this country with him or followed him here, or in that way, or in one of these ways identified herself with the country of his adoption. Such a construction would produce an effect analogous to that of the statute which confers citizenship upon the alien minor children, dwelling in the United States, of a person who becomes a citizen. [Act, Brightley's Digest, p. 35, ¶ 2.]

In this case, the plaintiff has neither sought to derive the benefit of her husband's naturalization by coming with or following him here, nor entitled herself to the benefit of a liberal construction in her favor of the act, as suggested, by a residence in this country of any duration prior to her husband's death. Her rights, therefore, as a citizen, depend entirely upon the construction of the section of the statute under consideration, and I am of the opinion that she has no claim upon her husband's estate thereunder. He was not, when he married her, a citizen of the United States, and she was never a resident thereof during his life. On the contrary, she was and continued to be both alien and stranger.

The plaintiff being an alien, and having married an alien, and not having resided in this country prior to her husband's death, has no dower right in the lands of which her husband died seized, under the provisions of the Act of the Legislature passed in 1845, Session Laws 1845, p. 94.

The precise point has been decided in the case of GREEN *vs.* SANFORD, *supra*. For these reasons, I think the defendants entitled to judgment upon the demurrer.

Charles O'Conor and B. F. Deming for plaintiff. Henry A. Cram and Edmund K. Robinson for defendants.

Arrest and Bail—Alleged Fraudulent Sale of Tobacco.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Markey vs. *Franklin.*—This was a motion to vacate an order of arrest made in May last. The affidavits upon which the order was granted allege that the defendant sold to the plaintiff five hundred cases State seed tobacco, amounting, as claimed, to over $25,000, and that he warranted the tobacco to be of the qualities "A" and "B," as represented in the bill of sale; that, on examining the tobacco after the purchase, the plaintiff found that forty of the cases were not as represented, and, although marked "A," they contained tobacco of an inferior quality known as "B;" and that the cases had been scraped and the marks thereon had been changed, and that the tobacco had evidently been changed, and charging the defendant with knowledge of the fraud, and with falsely representing to the plaintiff that the tobacco was of the first quality, and that the difference in value between the contents of the forty cases and tobacco of the quality represented was nearly $3,000.

The affidavit of the defendant denies that any representation or warranty was made, and claims that the tobacco was not changed or the mark altered with his knowledge; that the tobacco was purchased for defendant by his agent, and that he himself had never seen it. Decision reserved.

J. Leslie Rutledand for the motion; Authen & Gardiner opposed.

Motion for Leave to Renew—What New Facts Must be Shown.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Benjamin P. Town vs. *Van Loan & Vrooman.*—This was a motion for leave to renew a previous motion to set aside a judgment and execution recovered against the defendants on an inquest of the circuit. The motion sought to be renewed had been made the term previous, and was denied, and the renewal was sought upon new affidavits; but the facts developed were substantially the same as before.

The motion was opposed on the ground that a motion once denied on the merits, could not be renewed without leave; and that the only new matter which would justify a renewal of the motion without leave, must be something which has happened, or has for the first time come to the knowledge of the party since the former decision. Additional or cumulative evidence is not enough; and a motion founded on the same papers or only a part of the papers upon which it was formerly made and denied, must be denied with costs. It was contended that in this case not a new or additional fact had been developed in the moving papers, which was not set up or might have been set up on the former motion. A number of authorities were cited. In support of the motion it was contended that sufficient new facts were developed, and that they showed a perfect defence on the merits. The motion was denied with costs.

John C. Dimmick, for the motion; D. McMahon opposed.

Eating Dinner with the Successful Party is Not an Irregularity on the Part of a Jury.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Morgan.

John B. Borst vs. *Ezra Getman.*—The plaintiff in this case made a motion for a new trial on newly discovered evidence on a bill of exceptions, and on the ground of irregularity of the jury. Defendant's counsel showed that the evidence was known to plaintiff before the first trial, and was merely cumulative, and also showed that the only alleged irregularity on the part of the jury consisted in their having accepted an invitation to a dinner given by defendant's counsel, after they had rendered a verdict and been discharged.

The court overruled plaintiff's objection and denied the motion.

Titus B. Eldredge for plaintiff; A. H. Rearey and H. B. Cushing for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Leonard Appleby, &c., vs. *The Firemen's Fund Insurance Company.*—This is an action brought to recover on two policies of insurance the sum of $15,000 on loss by fire on the 22d of May, 1863.

The defence is that the building was used as a workshop for manufacturing chairs, and that that was a more hazardous business than permitted under the policies, and, therefore, vitiated the policies. The case presents the interesting question, how far one tenant in a building is responsible for the conduct or occupation of another tenant in the same building over whom he has no control?

Case still on.

Wm. Henry Arnoux, Jas. W. Gerard and T. C. T. Buckley for plaintiffs; Varnum & Turney, Wm. Curtis Noyes and C. J. Whitehead for defendants.

Wills Admitted during the Week.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following-named persons have been admitted during the week: Francis Denbet, Isaac F. Brant, Luke Murtagh, Daniel Sheiland, Edward Simpson, John Demond, Mary Post, Evan R. Bett, Ann Lent.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold	161¼	1100	Gal. & Chi. R.	121¾
100	Erie R.	126¾	150	do.	122⅜
100	do.	83	126¾	200	do.	121⅝
900	do.	126¾	100	do